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ARMY

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REGULAR



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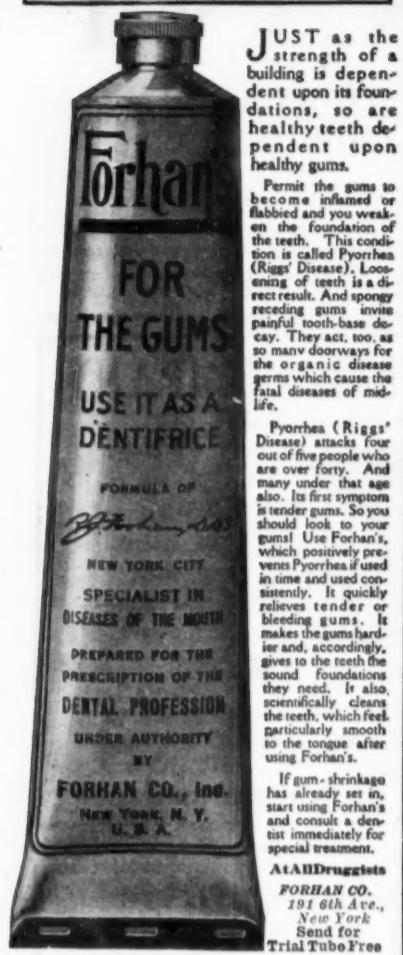
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Address mail for the Scorpion "in care of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C."

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Yacoma, Yankton.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. H.—Man who enlisted for seven years (four active, three reserve) on Jan. 15, 1914, will not be discharged or furloughed Jan. 14, 1918, but will be continued on active service and receive pay of next period. He could be discharged for purpose of re-enlisting for a new seven-year term.

F. A. B.—Apply to Bureau of Navigation regarding appointments as assistant naval constructor, Naval Reserve.

CAPTAIN INFANTRY R.C. asks: Am I entitled to longevity pay? I served three years, 1898-1901, National Guard of New Hampshire, six years, 1901-1907, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, during the entire period I was an enlisted man. Answer: No; you are not "of the National Guard drafted into the Service."

C. M. F. asks: Would I be entitled to longevity pay at the present time under the following circumstances: I was mustered into U.S. Service on May 10, 1917, as second lieutenant, C.A.C., Nat. Guard of California. Promoted to first lieutenant on Aug. 4, 1917. Ordered into Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fort Monroe and commissioned captain in the National Army on Nov. 27, 1917. The question is whether I am still entitled to the additional pay after Nov. 27. I have had over ten years' service in the National Guard. Answer: Not entitled to longevity under existing law.

G. S. S. asks: (1) Do captains of the Reserve Corps rank captains of the National Army irrespective of dates of commission or of call to duty? (2) A was commissioned 2d Lieut., N.A., age 82. If he is promoted will he be given his commission as first lieutenant in the Reserve Corps or National

(Continued on page 796.)

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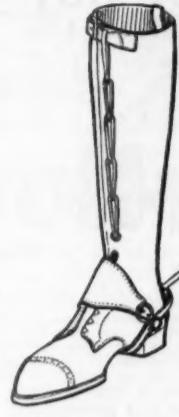
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(Continued from page 795.)

Army? (3) A captain of the Regular Army, of the National Guard, of the Reserve Corps and of the National Army are each assigned to a company in a battalion. What is the order of rank or how do they rank from senior to junior, supposing commissions to be of the same date? (4) Suppose the dates of these four captains' commissions were as follows: National Army, Oct. 15, 1917; Reserve Corps, Oct. 16; National Guard, Oct. 17; Regular Army, Oct. 18. Who is the senior captain and who is the junior? Answer: (1) No. (2) He would be promoted in the National Army, his commission being of a temporary nature. Commissions in the Reserve are for five years. (3) Regular first, irrespective of date; the others in accordance with sub-par. b, of Par. V, G.O. 144, published on page 584, our issue of Dec. 15. (4) Regular, National Army, Reserve, National Guard, in this order, except that the Reserve officer's precedence would depend upon his call to active duty.

S. M. S.—Promotions in the Corps of Engineers, Regular Army, are made lineally. In the Reserve Corps promotions are made in accordance with Par. 38-40, Special Regulations No. 43, Officers' Reserve Corps. There is no lineal list available. As to your prospects, ask The A.G.

C. S. S.—Regarding transfer to Ordnance or Signal Corps, address The Adjutant General. Resignations of commissions are accepted during war.

A. A.—Your Q.M. should be able to explain your account in its relation to the old money allowance for clothing account up to the time of the new order doing away with money allowance.

A. N.—Regulations do not provide quarters for families of officers ordered away to field duty, though in some cases, where room is available, C.O. has allowed families to remain. The officer at the station referred to could, through the channel, ask for suitable quarters, in accordance with regulations, but evidently the C.O. has done the best he could. These are days of self-denial.

B. P. S. asks: Are the non-commissioned officers who attended the Brigade Training School, Eagle Pass, Texas, in April and May, 1917, entitled to the difference between their pay and \$100, as were the enlisted men who attended the Reserve camp at San Antonio, Texas. Answer: No.

R. E. F. asks: Enlisted Jan. 5, 1913. Furloughed to Regular Army Reserve Jan. 4, 1916. Was commissioned from Regular Army June 14, 1917. When do I draw ten per cent. or have five years' service? Answer: When active service in Regular Army and active duty in Officers' Reserve Corps total five years.

C. M. asks: Who was the last captain of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery promoted to the grade of major in the U.S. Army, and date of promotion in each case? Answer: Infantry—Aug. 20, P. Hitt; Cavalry—Aug. 24, W. V. Morris; Field Artillery—June 4, P. D. Glassford; Coast Artillery—Aug. 20, F. L. Dengler.

W. P. S.—There are some 670 names in the list of officers commissioned at Fort Des Moines Oct. 15. Space limitations will not permit of our printing the lineal list. Some of the candidates went to the National Army; others to the Reserve Corps. The National Army men rank from date of rank given in commission; the Reserves from date of active service.

S. H.—Your C.O. will be governed by orders. Though citizens of Austria-Hungary have not been defined as "alien enemies," they are citizens of a nation with whom we are at war, and there is small likelihood of your being retained in the Service if you are not naturalized. Ask your C.O.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.—We printed the Indian War Service Act of March 4, 1917, in our issue of March 17, page 934. It is too long to reprint. Your library should have a copy of this act along with the other pension laws.

A. A. J.—A master engineer, junior grade, Corps of Engineers, ranks a first sergeant, one being in grade 12 and the other in grade 15. See Army Regulations, Par. 9. The former is a non-com. staff officer. Apply to the Quartermaster General regarding assignment to a future Q.M. training camp.

L. F. T. asks: A man attends the second Plattsburg camp. At close of camp he is sworn in a second lieutenant, National Army. On the day following or before his written commission is handed to him he is given a camp discharge by the captain of the company in which he served in the training camp, and is given to understand by this captain that this discharge severs his connection with the Army. Having been sworn in as a second lieutenant, does this camp discharge affect his standing as a commissioned officer? Answer: No; this civilian enlisted in order to attend the camp, as required by Sec. 54 of the National Defense Act. His camp discharge was a discharge from his enlistment. If he has received his commission he is now an officer of the National Army.

M. J. H. asks: (1) What date and month did Troop A, 6th U.S. Cavalry, arrive in Cuba in 1898, and date and month leaving Cuba for return to the United States? (2) What double time is allowed for same? Answer: (1) Left U.S. June 14, arrived back Aug. 13, 1898; allow about four days each way en route. (2) Actual time in Cuba.

I. S. asks: In your issue of Dec. 29, 1917, under Opinions of Judge Advocate General, I find the following: "Any soldier enlisted under the provisions of said act (Selective Service Act) who has been continuously in active service over four years from the date of his enlistment should be treated, beginning with the fifth year, as in the next enlistment period without regard to discharge and re-enlistment, his continuation in active service after four years being the equivalent (so far as the payment of continuous service pay is concerned) of a discharge and a re-enlistment." A non-commissioned

officer of the Regular Army completes four years' active service on Oct. 13, 1917, while on detached service in another department. On Oct. 17, 1917, he is transferred to the National Army. Under the provisions of the above in this non-commissioned officer entitled to second enlistment period pay, or does he lose this pay by reason of the transfer? Answer: He is entitled to pay of next period.

J. S. R. asks: In your answer to G. O. D.'s inquiry in issue of Jan. 5, 1917, you state that a battalion sergeant major of Infantry now receives base pay of \$40 plus \$8 war increase, being total of \$48. Will you please explain how it is that a battalion sergeant major, who outranks a sergeant first class, Medical Dept. (pay \$56), gets less pay? Answer: The pay table was made by Congress, and the figures are correct as quoted. Rank and precedence do not depend upon pay, but upon a proper grading of authority and command.

SERGEANT'S WIFE asks: Am I entitled to state aid and \$15 aid on account of the soldiers' insurance bill, as I received \$60 per month as an allotment made in favor of me by my husband, now in France. Answer: We are not informed as to the regulations for aid from individual states; ask your local relief officer. As to Federal aid under War Insurance Act, \$15 is payable to you. Application must be made to the War Risk Bureau by the sergeant or by yourself, or someone in your behalf.

FIANCEE asks: You are mistaken in assuming that the "U.S. Army is the only army that requires its officers to buy their own uniforms." In fact, we have not heard of any army that clothes its officers. The question of commutation of quarters is at present a serious one; we heartily agree with you, but let us hope that the hardship will soon be lessened, if not removed, by appropriate legislation. To give you courage to meet the vicissitudes of life that lie before you, we recommend the reading of "Army Life on the Plains," by Mrs. Frances C. Carrington (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

MANILA.—For man enlisting prior to Aug. 24, 1912, service in the Philippines counts double toward retirement of an enlisted man, and service as officer of Philippine Scouts is counted as though it had been enlisted service, that is, double. See A.R. 134.

B.R.K.—A provisional officer does not get a permanent commission until he has had two years' service. Appointees must demonstrate their suitability and moral, professional and physical fitness for such permanent appointment; failing so to demonstrate, appointment shall terminate. This law does not provide for retirement.

N. J. S. asks: (1) Can a first Lieutenant of Infantry, National Guard, U.S., be assigned to Quartermaster Corps, National Army, with the same rank, and to whom should application be made? (2) Does prior service in the Navy or National Guard count toward long pay for officers of the National Army? Answer: (1) Could be assigned to quartermaster duty without transfer to the National Army, his services are needed. Commissions in National Guard are now made without defining the particular arm (Cavalry, Infantry, etc.), thus making the N.G. officer available where needed most. Apply through the channel. (2) No.

E. M. S.—The total number of voluntary enlistments—accepted recruits—for the Regular Army between April 1 and Nov. 26, 1917, was 262,150. Numbers for National Guard are not available. After the draft order, the Guard deficiencies were made up by use of drafted men as well as volunteers.

R. B. B.—See answer to F. G. L.

F. G. L.—The Mexican badge order, as printed in our issue of Dec. 29, page 677, describes the badge and specifically states what service entitles a soldier to receive the badge. There is nothing new in the provision requiring the soldier to have had service in battle or with troops engaged in or near actual skirmishes or battles. The same requirements attach to the issue of medals for Philippine service since the publication of G.O. 129, 1908. Of course, there are those who would like to see a badge upon the breast of every man who set out to guard the Mexican border, but the War Department has not favored so general a distribution of badges.

W. D. F.—The regulations regarding issue of a "Mexican Service Badge" were published on page 677, in our issue of Dec. 29. This is part of G.O. 155, War Dept., 1917.

COSMIC asks: Is a Mexican campaign badge authorized to a Regular officer who was on duty with the 1st Separate Brigade, Coast Artillery, mobilized at Galveston, Texas, in March, 1911, and on duty there until July, 1911, with march to Houston, Texas, and return? Answer: No; see order published in our issue of Dec. 29, page 677.

L. F. K.—Your friend who was rejected on account of an impediment in his speech might serve his country well by doing clerical or mechanical work in the production of munitions. Only the physically perfect could expect to be accepted in the flying branch of our Service.

F. W.—Man who deserted Navy before war was declared should surrender and ask the privilege of completing his enlistment. He should not register under an assumed name for the draft; discovery of his falsification would be followed by severe punishment than otherwise. And if he should register under his correct name, and not report his former military service, punishment would surely follow upon discovery of his identity.

SERGEANT asks: A soldier is undergoing treatment for tuberculosis. Providing he receives a total disability discharge "in line of duty" after Feb. 12, 1918, will he receive full amount of \$10,000 insurance, which is \$57.50 per month? Answer: This will depend upon whether his application for insurance had been accepted.

C. M. M. asks: (1) Is a man of draft age who has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps but who has not been assigned to active duty, the subject of draft? Can he offer draft board proof of his commission and then rest or must he submit himself to the physical examination and accept a classification dependent upon his quota being called before he receives orders to active duty? (2) Is it essential that one commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps prior to the establishment of the training camps pass through such a camp before he is eligible for assignment to active duty? (3) Is it possible to transfer from one branch of the service to another in the O.R.C. before receiving orders to active duty, and if so what are the general steps to take? Answer: (1) Let him appear before the draft board if called and show his commission. (2) Only. (3) Would have to take examination for the arm to which he desires to transfer. Apply through channel.

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L. V.—An officer of the Marine Corps, like officers of the other arms, has the privilege—and should avail himself of it—of making allotments of his pay to his wife. A wife of an officer of the Marine Corps who is receiving neither remittances from her husband nor allotments from the Treasury Department, should state the facts to the Major General Commandant, U.S. M.C., at Washington, requesting an investigation.

T. F. asks: I noticed the other night an old man, a sergeant, who on inquiry told me he was fifty-four and had been in the Army twenty-eight years. Will such old men as this be sent to France or will they be given some useful work at home? Answer: All soldiers undergo a physical examination before going abroad, and if your young friend does not meet the physical test he will be assigned to duty at home. Many men are young at sixty and many are old at forty.

READER asks: Can I legally transfer one of my Liberty bonds to a friend who is willing to give me the full price (\$50)? Answer: Sale or transfer of bonds is perfectly legal.

A. A. A. asks: Are enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard considered as in the same class when taking examination for Provisional Commission? I took examination Jan. 29, 1917, and an enlisted man in the Connecticut N.G. took the examination at the same time. I was an enlisted man in the Regular Army (Coast Artillery Corps). We both passed

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this examination, and records show that he ranks me one file. Answer: They are in the same class and rank according to standing in examination.

H. A. L. asks: Under what law are Christian Scientists appointed to Army chaplaincies? Answer: An act of Oct. 6 (S. 2527) authorizes the President to "appoint for service during the emergency not exceeding twenty chaplains at large for the U.S. Army representing religious sects not recognized in the apportionment of chaplains now recognized by law, provided that no person shall be eligible unless at time of appointment he is a citizen of the U.S." Chaplains Dickey and Jackson, Christian Scientists, have been appointed under this law.

G. R. M. asks: Do officers, when uncovered, salute in theaters or other public places while the "Star Spangled Banner" is played, or do they stand at attention only? I have been instructed *always* to salute, but I have noticed that many officers do not do so. What does the last W.D. order say in this respect? Answer: Stand at attention; see Par. 764, I.D.R., as amended by Changes 21, I.D.R. If in uniform, *covered*, as through changes.

A. W. J.—The selections for appointment to the Corps of Intelligence Police, National Army, may be made from civil life or from any branch of the Army of the United States, according to where the properly qualified men may be found. Appointments have been made in ranks of lieutenant and captain.

UNCLE asks: I have nine nephews in the military and naval service. Am I entitled to fly a service flag with nine stars? Answer: If you feel that way about it and wish from the bottom of your heart that these were your sons instead of your nephews, of course no one can stop the expression of your exultation, as there is absolutely no law or regulation for or against a service flag. As popularly adopted, the flag with nine stars, to the ordinary mortal, means "Nine men from this house have gone into their country's service" to save the world for democracy. Is this what your flag would mean for you?

J. A. F. asks: (1) I am a Reserve officer attached to a National Guard division. If I transfer from Reserve officer to National Guard officer do I lose the privilege of becoming again a Reserve officer at the end of the war, or at any time previously, and will I be assigned permanently to this division? I do not live in the territory from which this division comes, consequently a permanent assignment to the division would be of small value to me in the future. (2) If I do not transfer would my chance for promotion be minimized? Answer: (1) If you accept an appointment to the National Guard your status becomes that of a temporary officer, as the National Guard officers are in the Federal service for the term of the emergency only, while a Reserve officer is commissioned for a term of five years and may be called to active duty, if needed, after this war, should it end sooner. By accepting an appointment in the National Guard you are liable to assignment or transfer to any arm or division of the N.G. troops. You will not be commissioned in the division, but in the N.G.U.S. (2) This cannot be forecast.

REGULAR READER.—The Service flag is not a United States flag. A Canadian resident of the United States could, if he desired, fly the Service flag bearing as many stars as there are "men from this house in their country's service." The Service flag has not been adopted by law, and there is no other flag than the significance given to the flag and its stars by the inventor and patentee and those who have adopted it for display. Unless the many close relatives you refer to as being in the Canadian and British forces are from your house, don't count them as stars for your own flag of glory.

J. B. M.—Lineal list of the Army has not been published since last May. When you were promoted to first lieutenant your name appeared in its lineal order in the nominations as published in our columns, page 208, Oct. 6, 1917.

S. H.—For men enlisting prior to Aug. 24, 1912, actual time served in Manila counts double toward retirement as an enlisted man.

GEORGIA asks: Will the members of the National Guard who did patrol duty on the border be entitled to the Mexican Service Badge? Answer: See page 677, our issue of Dec. 29. Depends upon participation in or proximity to border engagements.

INSPECTOR OF ORDNANCE: The wearing of the Sam Browne belt as a part of the uniform in the U.S. is not authorized. In Bulletin 70, Dec. 13, on page 745 of Army and Navy Journal, Jan. 12, you will find that the Liberty belt will be worn abroad and Sam seems to be out of it completely.

FORT BAYARD asks: How many men have held the rank of general in the U.S. Army and who were they? Answer: Washington, Continental Army; Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, U.S. Army. Now we have as temporary generals—Pershing, by virtue of his command of the American Forces in France, and Bliss as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

X. Y. Z.—Letters from one officer of one organization of the American Expeditionary Forces to those of another are handled according to regulations promulgated by General Pershing. There would be no reason for first sending these letters to the United States. Packages up to seven pounds may be sent by parcel post from the United States to the troops abroad, and if addressed according to postal instructions, should be delivered in a reasonable time. The postal authorities handle the mails. What ships carry mail is not published; not necessary for the public to know.

P. W. D. S.—Man who completes four years of his first enlistment and is held for service through the emergency, receives pay of second enlistment but not a bonus, unless he re-enlists for seven years.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no regulation defining the manner in which a flag should be draped on a desk or lodge altar. The flag is not protected by national law, but by various state laws. Consult your own state laws. The U.S. flag should always be given first place, it should be placed union up, should not be used as a table cloth. Whatever use you make of it, treat it as reverently as you would the Holy Word. Custom seems to favor placing the flag with the union to the East or South. As to the procedure in electing officers in the uniformed rank of your order, consult your regulations.

H. J. W.—It is not possible to give any advance information to you on your chances of appointment as ordnance sergeant. You could apply through the channel.

GRANDFATHER asks: Are grandsons in service entitled to star on the service flag? Answer: Again we say, the star on the red field means "A man from this house is in his country's service," military or naval.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The "Text-Book of Ordnance and Gunnery" by Lieut. Col. William H. Tschappat, U.S.A. (John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: New York city) was prepared for the use of the senior class at the U.S. Military Academy, or for students having an equal amount of mathematical training, being largely a revision of Lissak's "Ordnance and Gunnery" that has been used in the classes at the Military Academy for several years past. Colonel Tschappat's work covers his two subjects from a wide viewpoint and with admirable thoroughness. His chapters on explosives and interior ballistics are original matter and include not only their properties, manufacture and care, but also the theory of explosives. There are chapters on "Measurements of Velocities and Pressures"; "Metals Used in Ordnance Construction"; "Guns"; "Recoil and Recoil Brakes"; "Artillery"; "Projectiles"; "Fire-Control Instruments"; "Small-Arms and Hand Arms"; and "Machine Guns." And in addition to the 668 pages of text there are twenty pages devoted to tables of atomic weights, specific heats, etc. The many illustrations are of real assistance to the student. Colonel Tschappat makes acknowledgment to Lieut. Col. E. P. O'Hern, U.S.A., for the chapter on exterior ballistics; to Major R. H. Somers, U.S.A., and for the new illustrations to Sergt. Carl A. Shopper, U.S.M.A. Detachment of Ordnance. He also makes acknowledgment to the following Regular Army officers for assistance in proofreading, etc.: Major Earl McFarland, Capts. Richard Donovan, Thruston Hughes, Claude B. Thummel, Harvey E. Hobbs, John G. Booton and John S. Wood, and to Lieuts. Thomas J. Hayes and David McL. Crawford.

"Naval Power in the War (1914-1917)" by Lieut. Comdr. Charles Clifford Gill, U.S.N., is the first study we know of this subject written from the viewpoint of a technical student of naval warfare. Ten of the eleven chapters of the book, which is issued by the George H. Doran Co., of New York city, originally appeared in The New York Times Current History, the text having its origin in lectures delivered by Commander Gill at the U.S. Naval Academy in the winter of 1915-16 to the midshipmen. To the text contributed to the Current History the author has added a new chapter, the sixth, which covers "The Dardanelles Operation." Commander Gill had in mind in preparing his text, which is published with the sanction of the Navy Department, the special needs of young Navy officers and also the general popular interest in naval affairs, and that he has achieved his first end is demonstrated by the fact that the book is used this year by the Department of English at the Naval Academy. Commander Gill covers in his text, in addition to a preliminary discussion of sea power, the actions in the Heligoland Bight, the Coronel and Falkland engagements, the North Sea battles of Dogger Bank and Jutland, submarine and anti-submarine warfare, and the naval lessons of the war. There is also an appendix including tables of the comparative strength of navies with tables prepared by C. H. Foster, U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Naval Intelligence; and articles reprinted from the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings. The charts and diagrams are excellent.

In the "Soldier's War Book: What Every Soldier Ought to Know" (Franklin Hudson Publishing Co.: Kansas City, Mo.) Capt. T. J. J. Christian, 79th F.A., has compiled and edited a little "War Diary of Information" that will be found to be an extremely useful and convenient pocket encyclopedia by the average soldier new to Army ways and Army life. Among the topics treated are the handling of pay, allotments and insurance, a glossary of French terms, clothing and clothing allowances, equipment, rifles used by foreign powers, hints on cooking, useful knots and many other things.

"Leadership and Military Training" by Lieut. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A. (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia) is a development of chapters on the above subjects that Colonel Andrews incorporated in his previous work on "Fundamentals of Military Service" and is based on General Sherman's dictum that "a knowledge of human nature is half the art of war." The author is not concerned in his text with drill manuals nor the technic of the art of war. What he is concerned with is to analyze the "psychology of soldiering," getting at the

spirit of it and endeavoring to point out how to make good in leadership and how to avoid failing in that task. Colonel Andrews's text will be of great value to the elder officers in the Service as well as the younger men, for it is one of the things that have to be admitted that leadership and military training do not receive the attention they should in systems of teaching. The brief chapter on "Training Schedules" with its protest against "adherence to a stupid schedule" is one of the most telling hints in this capital work.

Col. James A. Moss, N.A., has prepared a book on "Company Training" (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.) with the idea of hoping to correct a too-common impression in this country that trench warfare has completely superseded open fighting. England, as Colonel Moss points out, committed this mistake and had to correct it and he backs up his argument for teaching both kinds of fighting by saying that "in war it is often the unexpected that happens and no one knows what day the greater part of the work of our Expeditionary Forces will consist of open fighting." The text is divided into nine chapters on the company in attack, two on the company in defense, and one on the company on outpost, with a special chapter on field orders for enlisted men. The same company issues "Origin and Significance of Military Customs" by Colonel Moss in which he retells, in addition to these things, the "customs of the Service" for newcomers to it and more particularly for their friends at home. There is a glossary of Army slang and a chapter on our flag and the customs of respect that should be paid to it and to our National Anthem, which most Americans would be the better for reading, judging by their gross disrespect to the flag and the anthem in public places.

In "Service Rhymes" P.A. Surg. Burt Franklin Jenness, U.S.N., retired, has gathered together thirty-four poems that are chiefly in narrative form and are devoted equally to the Army as well as his own service. Surgeon Jenness is familiar with the experiences and the aspirations of the sailor and soldier as shown by "The Call of the Sea" and "The Rookie." We quote from "The Wireless" as a happy medium between the Army and Navy to illustrate the moving quality of this poet's verse:

"Swift as the messengers of light
That tread upon the heels of night,
Or, lightning as it earthward hies,
And splits the fabric of the skies;
Is it a voiceless void, far flung—
The word of man, in every tongue.
A power in the cosmic plan,
Revealed by God; consigned to man."

The book is published by the author at 3418 Fort Boulevard, El Paso, Texas.

"The Cantonton Manual" by Major W. G. Kilner and Lieut. A. J. MacElroy, U.S.A. (D. Appleton and Co.: New York city) has been prepared especially for the drafted men who are to make up the National Army, and is the first manual to cover briefly the entire field of military training from the viewpoint of the man who enters the Service for the first time. Major Kilner and Lieutenant MacElroy have covered the scope of their plan thoroughly for in addition to the setting-up exercises, Manual of Arms, Squad Drill, etc. (all well illustrated with clear diagrams), there are chapters on the care of clothing, mess kit, the rifle, health and sanitation. In the appendix are covered such things as Army definitions and slang, make-up of Infantry divisions, military mail, insignia and bugle calls.

The "Manual of Military Aviation" by Major Hollis Leroy Müller, Aviation Section, S.C., U.S.A. (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.) is prepared for the use of the personnel of aircraft troops of the Armies of the United States as well as for airmen in general. Unlike most aviation books the text of this is not largely concerned with aircraft European, but is devoted primarily to our own Air Service. The book covers "The Service of Aviation"; "Training in Aviation"; the "Science of Aviation"; and "Military Aviation" and although small in size is unusually rich in information. It is dedicated to the late Lieut. Frederick Gerstner, U.S.A.

THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

Only two Army officers have found time in the stress of war conditions to write articles for the January number of The Infantry Journal. These are Capt. O. N. Solbert, U.S.A., and Major J. C. Wise, 318th Inf. Captain Solbert has collaborated with Captain Bertrand, of the French army, in the preparation of a paper on "Tactics and Duties of Small Units in Trench Fighting," and Major Wise writes on "The Bayonet Dummy." Major E. Requin, of the French General Staff, contributes an article on "Maneuvers of French Divisions in Instruction Camps," and there is an article on "Instruction in the Armies" furnished by the French Mission of Information.

In the January issue of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin Med. Dir. M. F. Gates, U.S.N., contributes an article on "The Care of Contagious Cases and Their Importance to the Navy"; Surg. R. A. Bachmann, U.S.N., describes "The Examination of Aviators" and Major Gaston Houzel, of the Medical Corps of the French army, describes the "Treatment of Fractures of the Thigh by the Gassette Apparatus." In the department devoted to Reports Med. Insp. A. Farenholt, U.S.N., gives a report of cerebro-spinal meningitis at the naval training camp, San Diego, Cal.; P.A. Surg. L. W. McGuire, U.S.N., reports on the disease at Boston; and Med. Insp. C. P. Kindleberger, U.S.N., makes a report on "Cerebral Fever in the Atlantic Fleet."

Among the articles contributed to the January number of The Military Surgeon by officers of the Medical Corps of the Army are "The Army Venereal Problem" by Major R. C. Callender, and "A Discussion of the Army Venereal Problem" by Col. R. G. Egbert; "Local Anesthesia" by Lieut. Col. Charles R. Reynolds, and "Brief Studies in Flat Feet" by Lieut. Col. George H. R. Gosman. Surg. G. B. Trible, U.S.N., contributes a paper on "Ophthalmology as a Specialty Ashore and Afloat." Capt. John Gilmour of the British army medical corps tells with text and pictures about "Transportation of Wounded." In an editorial on "Smartness" there is an implication that the discipline among the many thousands of sanitary soldiers in the various camps is not all that it should be, and makes the following suggestions tending toward an improvement in such conditions: "If our officers and men are not disciplined and uniformly trained, if our organization is not 'smart,' if our hospitals are not maintained at the highest civil standards, if our ambulances and animals are not up to the best field artillery pattern, if our field hospitals cannot pitch in twenty minutes and strike in half that time, if our ambulance companies cannot

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Applied Motion Study, the Efficient Method to Industrial Preparedness. By Frank B. Gilbreth. Sturgis and Walton Co., New York city.

Acquiring Wings. By William B. Stout. The basic principles of aviation. Moffat, Yard and Co., New York city.

With a Reservist in France. By F. A. Bolwell. A personal account of experiences with the first British expeditionary force. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

Navigation: A Short Course. By Frank Seymour Hastings. Practical illustrations in navigation for beginners. D. Appleton and Co., New York city.

The Notebook of an Intelligence Officer. By Eric Fisher Wood. Reprinted magazine articles and chapters on battles in France, etc. The Century Co., New York city.

All In It. By Major Ian Hay Beith. A continuation of the narrative begun by this author in "The First Hundred Thousand." Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Paul Jones: His Exploits in English Seas, and a Bibliography. By Don C. Seitz. Text made up of contemporary clippings from English newspapers of Jones's exploits. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby. Edited by Charles Wells Russell. Personal story of the commander of Mosby's Rangers. Illustrated. Little, Brown and Co., Boston.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book for 1917.

Machine Gun Practice and Tactics for Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men. By Lieut. K. B. McKellar, Canadian army. The methods of organization of machine gun units and the sequence of training in the British army described in complete detail. The Macmillan Co., New York city.

Learning to Fly in the U.S. Army. By E. N. Fales. A manual of aviation practice in the ground schools of our Army. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York city.

Grenade Fighting. By Lieut. G. Dyson of the British army. The training and tactics of grenadier briefly described by a brigade grenadier officers. G. H. Doran Co., New York city.

The Attack in Trench Warfare. By Capt. André Laffargue, French army. Translation by Capt. G. A. Lynch, U.S.A., of Captain Laffargue's study of the actual attack in trench warfare. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York city.

D'Orcy's Airship Manual. By Ladislas D'Orcy. An international register of airships with a compendium of the airship's elementary mechanics. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York city.

Hand Grenades. By Major Graham M. Ainslie, of the British army. A brief summary and description of the various kinds of grenades in use, grenade establishments, and methods of attack with these weapons. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York city.

Tanks, Gas, Bombing and Liquid Fire. By Capt. A. S. Dian, of the Canadian army. The subject of bombing is treated very extensively in the text, the other methods of warfare mentioned in the title being subsidiary. George U. Harvey, New York city.

The Journal of Submarine Commander von Forstner. Translated by Mrs. Russell Codman. With an introduction by John Hays Hammond, Jr. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York city.

Trench Fighting. By Capt. F. Hawes Elliott, of the British army. Text of lectures delivered by this officer to American troops and put into book form at the suggestion of Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, N.A., who "earnestly recommends this book to all officers for study and use." Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Surgical Nursing in War. By Dr. Elizabeth R. Bundy. Ready reference book for those who contemplate joining the nursing corps in the military hospitals. With thirty-



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seven illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia.

La Terre Qui Tonne: France, Italy. By Paul Adam. Librairie Chapelet, Paris, France.

Handbook of Antiseptics. By Dr. Henry Drysdale Dakin and Major Edward Kellogg Dunham, M.O.R.C. A concise account of the chief chemical antiseptics used for surgical purposes during the present war. The Macmillan Co., New York city.

French for Soldiers. By Arthur F. Whittem and Percy W. Long. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

The Ballads of a Rookie. By Pvt. Leon D. Brooks, 312th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J. John R. Anderson, New York city.

The Ballad of Ensign Joy. By E. W. Hornung. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

American Soldiers' and Sailors' Diary for 1918. Arranged and compiled by Mary Parker Converse. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

The Stableman's Course. By Lieut. Col. G. K. Ansell, of the British army. A course of instruction in elementary stable duties. George U. Harvey Publishing Co., Inc., New York city.

The Rebuilding of Europe. By David Jayne Hill. A survey of old Europe and the promise of the new. The Century Co., New York city.

La Guerre Navale et L'Offensive. By Admiral Degouy, of the French navy. Librairie Chapelet, Paris, France.

France Bears the Burden. By Granville Fortescue. Newspaper correspondence from the French front. The Macmillan Co., New York city.

Bataille de la Marne. An illustrated guidebook in French for visitors to the battle fields of the Ourcq, Meaux, Senlis and Chantilly. Michelin and Co., Paris, France.

The Solution of Tactical Problems. By Lieut. Col. J. Layland Needham, of the British army. A logical and easy way of working out tactical schemes. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

Disasters; and the American Red Cross in Disaster Relief. By J. Byron Deacon. Russell Sage Foundation, New York city.

A Crusader in France. The letters of Capt. Ferdinand Belmont, of the Chasseurs Alpins. Translated from the French by G. Frederic Lees. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

The Flyer's Guide. By Capt. N. J. Gill, Royal Artillery. An elementary handbook for aviators. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York city.

A Short Account of Explosives. By Arthur Marshall. With twenty-nine illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia.

Law for the Soldier. By Lieut. Leslie Childs, N.A. Pocket booklet containing such information pertaining to the field of military law every soldier ought to know, compiled from Army Regulations, etc. George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis.

STATE OF OUR AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

That our flying program is making satisfactory progress is shown by a statement issued by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, on Jan. 11. After sketching the beginnings of our air service following the appropriation of \$640,000,000 on July 24, 1917, the sending of a military air mission abroad and the establishment of our system of flying schools, Mr. Coffin says:

"International specifications for aircraft materials have been prepared under the direction of the board by a committee representing the Allied countries. A complete co-ordination of manufacturing facilities and policies has been agreed upon between the Allied powers. Standardization in types, designs and materials will continue to be carried forward under international agreement already in effect. The production of standardized training machines approved by the Joint Army and Navy Committee will be in excess of the needs of the program by Jan. 20. The production of these machines has been behind schedule because of the necessity for supplying training engines from this country to meet Canada's considerable requirements and because of the difficulties of a sudden increase of a manufacturing industry inadequate to the task.

"The program to provide, equip and train personnel for flyers and mechanics in accordance with schedule recommended by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee is progressing exactly on schedule. The training of both flyers and mechanics is provided for in this and in Allied countries. Thousands of mechanics are being put into actual service with the Allied forces. Trained men will be released as needed in the United States Air Service and their places kept filled with fresh material. Four of the northern flying schools near manufacturing centers have, in accordance with the training plans, been turned into mechanics' schools during the winter months. American flyers are in training in the United States and abroad and it is probable that the original program for pilots will be increased. The personnel for such increase is already available.

"The plan to provide raw and semi-finished materials and finished parts, including motors, to insure the consummation of the augmented Allied aircraft building programs has been and is being done. All of the Allied nations are in considerable degree dependent upon materials and parts shipped from the United States. It is vitally important that the American aircraft program be not permitted to interrupt this flow of materials to the Allies.

"One of the first acts of the Aircraft Board after the passage of the appropriation bill in July was to authorize the placing by General Pershing of orders for several thousand fighting machines in Allied countries. This action was taken to insure adequate equipment of the American forces prior to June, 1918, in case of expected delays in manufacture and shipment of American made service planes. Many millions of dollars worth of materials and machine tools have been shipped from this country to aid this production.

"In accordance with the plans originally agreed upon with Allied governments, it was deemed advisable to provide for advanced training overseas adjacent to the actual theater of military operations, but so energetic has been the work of the personnel division of the Signal Corps that the training facilities thus provided have been soon overcrowded, with resultant request that early arrangement for advanced training be made in America. To meet this change in program delivery of advanced training planes will begin in January and within ninety days will have met requirements. The engines of foreign design for this advanced training schedule are already in quantity production in this country.

"In discussing the accomplishments of the Air Service

in the consummation of the Army program it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals enthusiastically and persistently put forward by word of mouth and in the press. We have seen and heard much of the proposal of '100,000 airplanes' to be provided by the United States within the next year. In a country where one great industry produces a million and a half motor cars per year the fabrication of a hundred thousand planes might seem easy, but actual figures based upon three years of practical experience in the war show that there are now between forty and fifty men of the auxiliary services required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would mean that some four million men would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front. Even though this number of men could be reduced by fifty per cent. by increased efficiency and standardization, the number required is still staggering. Consider, also, the overseas transportation problem as related to material only and without reference to personnel and its maintenance. The transportation of finished planes, properly crated, with the necessary spares, accessories and equipment is in itself a serious problem, in view of the situation in ship tonnage. Again, the problem of proper housing behind the battle lines in Europe of such great numbers of planes as are carelessly discussed may well be left to sober thought.

"Every policy in the development of the American Air Services has been decided upon recommendation of our technical advisers in daily consultation in Allied countries, and under advice of an Inter-Allied staff of half a hundred experts assigned to our Air Service in the United States. Every decision of the Aircraft Board has been based upon the military policies of the front. Daily cable communications with Allied countries is maintained. The freest possible exchange of information, machine designs, and aircraft experts with foreign countries is in effect. Airplanes and engines of the very latest European development are going into production in the United States as quickly as, and perhaps more quickly and in greater quantities than, in Allied countries.

"In June from one to three weeks were required to deliver a properly authorized contract to a manufacturer after all details of the negotiation had been settled. Today a few hours only are needed. The slowness of the Government departments in paying for the goods delivered has been a contractor's complaint of long standing. For sixty days past, in the disbursement of millions, no Signal Corps account properly presented has remained unpaid longer than one day after the delivery of the material. Wherever facilities for manufacture have been offered which have seemed to promise reliable sources of supply in considerable quantity investigation has been made by industrial experts to determine the value of these concerns in connection with the production program. Obviously, dependence for deliveries of the types of machines standardized by the War Department could only be placed upon large concerns amply financed and controlled by organizations familiar with the processes of duplicate quantity production. New sources of supply, flying fields, the experimental laboratory and other activities, under the direction of the board, have been purposely located west of the Allegheny Mountains, in accordance with the stated policy of the military departments to remove sources of war supply "two hundred miles from the seacoast," and to avoid the labor congestion which exists in all eastern industrial centers. The reasons for such a policy are too obvious to require comment.

"There has been established in Paris, under the direction of the Aircraft Board, a Joint Army and Navy Aircraft Committee to co-ordinate the activities of Army and Navy in foreign territory and to form a direct channel of contact between the Inter-Allied Aviation Committee and the Aircraft Board in Washington. The board has arranged with foreign governments for a free interchange of manufacturing rights and patents governing aircraft for the duration of the war. Endless business negotiations with foreign private interests have thus been avoided and delays have been eliminated and the expenditure of many millions of dollars prevented."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The fine points of legal distinction as to what constitutes "transhipping," "disembarkation," and "re-embarkation" are set forth in an opinion given by the Comptroller in answer to an inquiry made by the Secretary of War concerning the mileage account of an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps. The facts in the case are that this officer traveled with his organization from the United States to France by way of Liverpool, England, to Southampton and thence to the port of final debarkation in France. The officer applied for transhipping expenses while he was waiting at Southampton from Sept. 16-24, 1917, for transportation to France. In deciding that this officer was not entitled to reimbursement for expenses at Southampton, the Comptroller points out that the Act of June 12, 1906, provides in specific terms that the payment of actual expenses of sea travel "shall not include any shore expenses at port of embarkation or debarkation." He continues: "The regulation authorizing the payment of actual expenses of an officer 'when transhipping at an intermediate port, as a necessary incident to a continuous voyage' applies only to a continuous voyage and refers to expenses where it is necessary for an officer in making a continuous voyage to tranship from one vessel to another. Said allowance is not applicable to the facts in this case. While this officer was on board the steamer from port in the United States to Liverpool, he was entitled to expenses, but when he disembarked at Liverpool he was not entitled to expenses (other than actual transportation) until he re-embarked because the disembarkation was not for the purpose of transhipping and the second port must be considered as a port of re-embarkation. From the time this officer disembarked at Liverpool until he re-embarked and sailed from Southampton he was not in a sea travel status, and therefore not entitled to reimbursement of expenses."

"The actual expenses authorized to be paid to an officer for sea travel when traveling under competent orders are not payable to an officer for such travel under an order granting him leave of absence unless he assumes command of troops on board the transport by virtue of being the senior line officer on board or unless he is assigned to duty on the transport in the interest of the Government and there is specified in detail in the order of assignment the reasons that make the assignment absolutely necessary." The above decision is rendered by the Comptroller in the case of a lieutenant of Philippine Scouts who applied for a revision of the Auditor's decision in



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any status that you were occupying." He added, "under the conditions that existed I consider that your detail was not caused by absolute necessity."

Unless the United States is liable for and paid the express charges, all concerns having contracts with the Government must pay the war transportation tax imposed by the Act of Oct. 3, 1917.

THE "TEMPORARY" MAN.

In opening the grade of temporary second lieutenant, Regular Army, to enlisted men of excellent character and faithful service in time of peace the President has done about all that can be done for these men unless they fulfil the legal requirements as to age, education and physical condition for appointment as provisional second lieutenants. The attitude of the War Department toward this class of soldier has been as benevolent as possible under the law and in the interest of the Service.—*War Department announcement.*

"Caesar, we who are about to die, salute you!"
 Of course we're highly flattered and it's quite a compliment
 To be commissioned "shave-tails" in some brand new regiment;
 We're glad you made us officers, so we can sit at mess
 With the gentlemen from training camps who're born to evening dress.

We do not shine at auction; we've never learned to dance;
 Our military training wasn't based on war in France;
 We can shoot and ride and handle men, and swim and cook and drill—
 And we've left our mark on the tropics from Samar to San Juan Hill.

We've only sweat through jungles where the poisoned arrow flies,
 Waist deep in stinking rice fields where the paddy-adder lies;
 We've starved and froze and fought and died from Taku to Pekin—
 Ask the head-hunters of Jolo, where the Regulars have been!

We never saw a gas attack; we're a little weak in French,
 And a gentleman from Plattsburg taught us how to dig a trench.
 We lack the social graces and our hair is getting gray;
 We haven't private incomes to help out the slender pay—
 Promote the younger fellow, if you think that is best;
 We'll cover up his worst mistakes and shoulder half the rest—
 We have no "friends" in Congress, so we'll do the best we can,
 But you'll thank your God—before you're through—for the "Temporary" man.

MANLIUS.

[The above was written before the announcement by the War Department, noted in our issue of Jan. 19, that the temporary second lieutenants of the Regular Army would be eligible for appointment as first lieutenants in the National Army.—*EDITOR.*]

WAR INSTRUCTION AT CHICKAMAUGA.

At Chickamauga Park, Ga., there were established on Jan. 1, 1918, the British and French mission schools, as announced in a general order from headquarters at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., by command of Brig. Gen. G. LeR. Irwin. All eight of the schools are now in full operation and have been carrying on interesting work, several having already completed the first session and returned graduated instructors to their respective regiments to instruct their commands. The schools are under direction of Major Frederick W. Boschen, 56th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. S. M. Firth, 6th U. S. Inf., is adjutant, and Lieut. G. H. Ferguson, 6th U. S. Inf., supply officer.

The system includes the following schools and instructors: Anti-Gas School, Lieut. J. E. Renwick, Cheshire Regt., British army; Automatic Rifle School, Lieut. E. Michel, 154th Inf., French army; Bayonet Fighting School, Lieut. D. Harrop, Loyal North Lancashire Regt., British army; Hand Grenade School, Sergt. E. Foussac, 339th Inf., French army; Scouting and Observation School, Capt. H. A. Angier, Suffolk Regt., British army; Trench Fortifications School, Lieut. E. Brisse, 168th Inf., French army; Trench Mortar School, Capt. W. R. Rigby, Northumbrian Fusiliers, British army; Vickers Machine Gun School, Lieut. W. Faid, Machine Gun Corps, Durham Light Inf., British army. Assistant instructors include Sergt. S. H. Paddington, Co. Sergt. Major J. Richards, Sergt. J. C. Parks, Sergt. A. H. Farquhar, British army; Sergt. E. Duroux, Sergt. E. Allard, Sergt. E. Carlier, French army.

The duration of the courses, six hours each day, is as follows: Anti-gas, 4 days; automatic rifle, 14 days; bayonet fighting, 7 days; hand grenade, 14 days; scouting, sniping and observation, 10 days; trench fortifications, 14 days; trench mortar, 12 days; Vickers machine gun, 35 days.

To most of the schools at the start at least one officer and one non-commissioned officer were detailed from each of the nine regiments, and the schools after a short time were to instruct two or three times this number. Details to the machine gun school were from the machine gun companies.

In the first eleven months of 1917 Seattle shipyards launched sixteen steel cargo steamships, aggregating 137,000 tons deadweight, as against four such steamships in all of 1916, aggregating 29,600 tons, says Shipping. December was to add seven more big steel steamships, aggregating 64,200 tons deadweight, giving a total of twenty-three steel cargo carriers for the year, with a total deadweight capacity of 201,200 tons as compared to the 1916 record of 29,600 tons. In the first eleven months of the year Seattle launched eight ocean-going wood ships, aggregating 18,950 tons, against none in 1916. December was to add two more wood ship launchings, raising the total tonnage in wooden ships to 23,950. Combining steel and wood construction, the Seattle launchings in 1917 will number thirty-three ocean-going ships with a total deadweight capacity of 225,150 tons as compared to the 1916 record of four such ships with a deadweight capacity of 29,600 tons. The paper continues: The Seattle steel shipbuilding plants in 1918 will launch more than sixty steel steamships and the port's wooden plants will launch at least fifty, giving 110 launchings of ocean cargo ships for the year. This is the conservative estimate.





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MUST FIRST CONSULT ALLIES' NEEDS.

Critics of the war activities of the United States in their anxiety to find grounds upon which to base complaints lose sight entirely of the fact that in everything this nation does there must be given full consideration at all times to the necessities and the plans of our Allies. Inquirers ask impatiently, "Why is this done?" or "Why don't the War Department do this or that?" And without waiting for an answer or looking calmly into the facts they frequently make charges which might be serious if warranted. The fact that in the conduct of this great world war the United States is just one of a firm, one of the junior partners at the present time, when expenditures of men and munitions is considered, does not seem to have become impressed upon the minds of many American citizens. The acts of each of the partners, the Allies, must of necessity be in accordance with some definite line of action, constructive or destructive, that has been determined upon as that which will draw nearer the day of victory.

It is not difficult to perceive that the most vital feature of these activities at present is the maintenance of the forces that are at the front, supplying them with food, clothing and munitions, and training troops to send to the front just as rapidly as they are ready to go into the field. Plans to accomplish each of these objects cannot be worked out by the United States alone and every movement that is made must be a part of the necessary plans for co-operation. The activities of the War and Navy Departments are controlled by this purpose. The results following this co-operation have led to some criticism, but it may be safely said that nothing has been neglected that the Departments had it in their power to do. That the defeat of the Shipping bill two years ago is largely responsible for the shortage of transport tonnage cannot be denied and that measure was defeated by a Congress made up to a large extent of men who in the present Congress furnish some of the most severe critics of the War and Navy Departments.

There is much in the proposed War Cabinet bill that sounds like the Board of Strategy which was formed in 1898 and some of the men in Congress are discussing giving the proposed new body similar powers to those held by that historic board, which won the special attention of "Mr. Dooley." These solons lose sight of the fact that in 1898 the United States was engaged in a war in which it had no allies and it had no problem of supplying anything to any other nation. They forget that any plan must have the approval of a general conference of the heads of the Allied nations. There is an inclination among the critics to lose sight of the fact that representatives of the United States have met the representatives of our Allies in Paris and much of the future activity of the war has already been mapped out. Future plans will be further considered in Paris or in London or in Rome. And while we shall do our part in the planning, Washington, several thousands of miles away, must be to some extent the place for the reception of orders and distribution of contracts by which the plans can be carried to final success.

If the new psychological tests noted on page 803 prove to be a success in testing mental fitness for Army service, why not extend the idea and test by similar methods the mental capacity of our civilian officials? It is reported unofficially that about two per cent. of Selec-

tive Service men so tested fail to measure up to requirements. We have a suspicion that the percentage might be higher with some of our legislators and government officials.

SUPPLIES FOR FORCES ABROAD.

Secretary of War Baker has declared once more that so far he has not had any complaint from any official source concerning the food conditions among the Expeditionary Forces. "There has not been even the color of complaint regarding the food supplies, and there was no shortage." When asked about clothing and other quartermaster supplies he said that no complaints had been received regarding the clothing supply, but additional supplies for General Pershing's forces had been ordered and were being sent overseas in order to provide a surplus to meet all demands in the near future.

A signed article in prominent dailies of Jan. 13 and 14 in connection with the alleged shortage of essential supplies for the American Expeditionary Forces in France was characterized as a palpable misrepresentation of facts by War Department officials who have in charge the subsistence of General Pershing's forces. Not only are these units perfectly equipped, it is stated officially, but there are stored in France supplies of every kind adequate for the needs over a period of several months should they be cut off entirely from the United States.

Taking, for example, the small arms supply it is learned that General Pershing's forces could maintain themselves on the first line for three months without calling upon the War Department or our Allies for additional ammunition. To illustrate the food situation it is stated that when a federation of Western farmers offered to ship dehydrated potatoes to General Pershing that officer cabled the Department that his supply was ample and moreover that the French government had offered him unlimited quantities for storage.

One of the items which it has been asserted was supplied in insufficient quantities to the troops in General Pershing's forces was woolen socks. The Quartermaster Corps has not yet received a single complaint regarding a shortage of this or any other item of clothing. When the Expeditionary Force was sent to France every soldier was supplied with five pairs of woolen socks and since they have been in France each man has received an average of seven additional pairs of woolen socks. Equipment is now available in France for repairing the men's shoes and quantities of machinery necessary for this has been forwarded in compliance with General Pershing's requisitions. The weather conditions in France and the heavy work required have been a severe test of the shoes supplied by the Department, but every necessity has been met up to the present time and the surplus on hand is believed to be sufficient for many months.

In a syndicated newspaper article that appeared in many daily papers on Jan. 13 and 14 under the name of Caspar Whitney appears the following statement:

"For five months, at the date of which I write [Dec. 25], the American troops had been in France, and the showing of its supply and transportation service is as follows:

"Five days' advance rations. Shortage of shirts and ponchos. No reserves of heavy shoes to replace the lighter ones, which were not adapted to service in France and have not worn well; or of clothing which is not warm enough, and, as to overcoat, ill suited to trench work. No rubber boots, and already a few cases of 'trench feet,' that strangely crippling development of this war, are appearing. Trench feet—and we as yet only playing at war!

"No hats. There were really sixty-five. No woolen socks, except those furnished to the hospitals by the Red Cross.

"No machine guns or reserves of rifles. No artillery save that got from the French, and much of the rifle and all of the artillery ammunition drawn from the French and the British.

"No labor with which to complete cantonments—French soldier labor having been loaned for those already built—and permanently establish the line of communication between the sea and the American sector."

JUDGES WHO RESPECT THE ARMY.

From a Navy officer we received recently a clipping from the Kansas City Star which stated that Judge Ralph S. Latshaw, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Criminal Court, had paroled a young man named Pettinger "on condition that he enlist in the Army." In response to inquiry made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as to the truth of this statement Judge Latshaw writes us as follows:

"Replying to your favor of Jan. 9, with reference to George W. Pettinger, this boy, then seventeen years of age, plead guilty to the crime of grand larceny. On account of his age he could not be sent to the penitentiary and I paroled him to his grandmother, who is a very estimable lady, to go into one of the agricultural districts of this State and live upon a farm.

"My respect and admiration for the U.S. Army would preclude my making it a dumping ground for criminals or subnormal derelicts. The flower of the young manhood of America is joining the colors and I would not contaminate it with cowardly, vicious or criminally inclined. As a business proposition I could not subscribe to the proposition of spending \$5,000 apiece upon young men of criminal tendencies who lack intelligence, cour-

age, moral stamina and physical strength to make the class of soldiers that this country is depending on. This Pettinger boy did apply for enlistment in the Army, was refused on account of patent disabilities, physical, moral and mental, and was dishonorably discharged from the Service. He, however, was still wearing the Army uniform when arrested in a saloon, and I instructed the arresting officer to provide him with civilian clothes and return the Army uniform to the proper authorities."

Judge Latshaw may very properly go on our honor roll of judges in the United States who have a true appreciation of our Army, together with Judge Haight, of Newark, whose action in a similar case was noted on page 761, in our issue of Jan. 19.

With the remark "I might sympathize with a man who robbed a bank, but never with one who robbed a soldier," Judge Edwin S. Thomas, of the U.S. District Court in New York city, on Jan. 16 sentenced a man accused of stealing some small presents intended for a member of General Pershing's forces to serve one year and six months in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The thief was Louis Strauss, sixty-one years old, who was employed as an elevator operator at the Grand Central Terminal until it was discovered that he had taken a parcel addressed to Sgt. Claude D. Simpson, Co. B, 15th U.S. Engrs., in France. The package contained two pipes, some cigarette papers, some tobacco, a bag of candy, a package of chewing gum, a pack of playing cards, a cake of soap, several pipe cleaners and two cakes of chocolate.

Police Judge Schuhl, of Porterville, Cal., is another court official who respects the Army and is not averse to proclaiming that respect from the bench. When a man who was brought before him charged with a misdemeanor sought to escape punishment by enlisting in the Army, Judge Schuhl said: "Bad citizens will probably make bad soldiers; and I don't intend to aid in making it possible for you to get into as important a duty as serving your country with the fighting men in France."

The War Department has established a War Service Exchange which will operate under the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army. The functions of the War Service Exchange will be (a) to answer inquiries, written and verbal, of persons desiring to serve in the Army; (b) to keep informed of the needs of the various branches of the Service as to personnel and to direct suitable persons as to where and how to apply; (c) to co-operate with the Department of Labor and other agencies in locating and supplying men needed for special purposes by various branches of the Service. The exchange will be a center both for those seeking information as to opportunities for commissions, enlistment and civil and civilian service, and for those looking for suitable men to fill positions. Major E. N. Sanctuary, A.G. R.C.; Winslow Russell, of the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company, and John J. Coss, editor of the National Service Handbook, have been appointed for the administration of the War Service Exchange, which will be located in Room 528, State, War and Navy Building, Washington.

Preparations are under way in the War Department for the organization of the 93d Division, National Army. The troops which will constitute the new division will be drawn from the colored units in the National Guard and the National Army. This will be the second division that the War Department plans to make up from the colored soldiers, the first being the 92d Division, which is commanded by Major Gen. C. C. Ballou, N.A. Included in the 93d Division will be the colored units from New York state and the drafted men called under the first and second drafts. The regimental organization for two brigades has been completed, but the concentration of the brigades has not been undertaken as yet. It is understood that Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman has been selected as the temporary commander of the new division. At last accounts he was on-duty at Camp Bowie, Texas.

The coming third Liberty Loan is expected to exceed in amount not only its two predecessors in this country, but any single war loan or any other loan ever offered in the history of the world. The probable date of offering will be March 1. These provisions, of course, are subject to such change as the rapidly changing conditions of war may warrant. The number of subscribers to the last loan has been estimated at 10,000,000. Proportionally for the new loan it must exceed 15,000,000, or contain one in six at least of all the men, women and children in the country. As an incidental result of the war the bond-buyers of the country will have expanded from a small minority of its inhabitants to a majority of its adult population.

The Secretary of War made the following ruling the latter part of December last regarding the matter of pay to German commissioned officers now held as prisoners of war: "The government of Germany having failed to make any reply to the agreement proposed by our Government, through neutral diplomatic channels, regarding the pay of commissioned officers held as prisoners of war, it is directed that no further payments be made to any such prisoners in the custody of the United States until Germany shall have expressed its willingness to reciprocate." No further payments will, therefore, be made to such prisoners until further instructions are received.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in making public on Jan. 20 the report of the commander of the armed guard on board the transport *Armenia*, which tells how the vessel was taken safely to port after she was torpedoed by a German submarine last December, praises the U.S. Navy men aboard. He says: "The behavior of the Navy armed guard is described as splendid. The men did no talking, but stuck by the guns and went coolly about their work, the commander says, the guard even volunteering to go below to the engine room before the men of the ship's crew went down to the engines. Mention is made of the radio operator, Brown, who without orders kept sending his S.O.S. calls until the 'dynamo' was shut down, when he went to the bridge and kept up communications with the destroyer. Chief Boatswain's Mate Stief Homiak, U.S.N., who was in command of the armed guard, has been commended by the Navy Department for the discipline he maintained, for his devotion to duty and the results obtained from the gun crew in his command. The members of the guard have also been commended."

"In the olden days men who came up from the ranks or from civil life or from the Military Academy wore the same insignia," writes a correspondent; "and why not now, when a united Army based on the best men is what the nation needs? All honor to the Regulars, we are a hundred thousand more like them; but let us all be a National Army till after the war." Our correspondent forgets that all who come into the Regular Army now, whether from the Military Academy, from the ranks or from civil life, do wear the same insignia. The Regular Army remains as our permanent Military Establishment. Congress in the National Defense Act provided an increased Military Establishment for peace or war, and in conformity with this law and the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, the additional forces, with their temporary personnel required for this stupendous war, are being provided. All are a part of the Army of the United States, united in spirit and in action none the less because of differing insignia that indicates their origin and whether they are of permanent or of limited service.

"The Square Deal for Officers" in relation to the matter of commutation of quarters is the subject of an editorial in a recent issue of the *New York Times*. After explaining to its readers what commutation of quarters means and citing some recent instances of the penalties actually paid by our Army officers on duty abroad, it advocates the passage of Senator Watson's proposed amendment in these words: "No doubt the adoption of the Watson amendment would cost the Government a considerable sum in the aggregate. But the Government cannot afford to default on the obligation. It would not dare to cancel quarters or commutation in the case of the officer on home duty. Why should it refuse the square deal to the soldier who is fighting the battles of his country at the risk of his life? The Watson amendment can be changed to include a reckoning of the ten per cent. extra pay for foreign service, but with some such modification it should be adopted without delay."

The War Department has just issued the "Field Service Pocket Book, United States Army," a volume of pocket size of 385 pages. It is published as a supplement to the Field Service Regulations, for use in campaigns, at maneuvers, and at tactical exercises. As Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, acting chief of staff, said on May 28, 1917, in announcing its publication: "It is subject to frequent revision. It is not a textbook for the study of military subjects. It is merely a reference book, not to be quoted as authoritative. It should be amended by the possessor in accordance with changes in orders, regulations, and official publications, and added to on the basis of experience." The work includes chapters on organization, marches and march discipline, shelter, orders, carrier pigeons, information, patrolling, map reading and military sketching, field fortification, camouflage, transport, small arms and guns, rations, forage, supplies, cooking, correspondence, etc. The book contains a number of plates and illustrations.

Col. T. H. Goodwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the British Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed as successor to Sir Alfred Keogh as the head of the British army medical service with the rank of acting director general. Colonel Goodwin came to this country with the first British war mission and has endeared himself to all in the Services by his generous outgiving of information of value to the Army and Navy Medical Departments. When the degree of master of arts was conferred on Colonel Goodwin by the University of Michigan on Oct. 12 last, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* commented most favorably on Colonel Goodwin, saying: "He, almost more than any living man, will be in a position to understand the respective points of view of the British and American medical services and encourage close co-operation between them, upon which so much depends. Moreover, his own splendid record of service in improving the welfare of the fighting men will be safe in his hands."

Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn, at present in command of the 89th Division, National Army, Camp Funston, Kas., stated on Jan. 18 that officers continue to arrive at Camp Funston with their wives and families, and this results in hardship for both the officer and his family. "There are absolutely no quarters available at Camp Funston for married officers," says General Winn. "The town of Lawton, four miles distant, at best, with poor accommodations, is now overcrowded and taxed to the limit to provide shelter for those who have, from necessity or choice, been attracted here by the 35th Division, School for Aerial Observers, etc. Under the above conditions, an officer coming to Camp Funston with his family has cares and worries that are distracting and not conducive to efficient work. All student officers should be directed not to bring their families to the vicinity of Fort Sill."

The following particulars were given out by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Jan. 22 from a report received from the commander of the U.S.S. *Monocacy* on the Asiatic Station, regarding an attack on the ship by Chinese rebels: "On Jan. 17, at nine a.m., the United States gunboat *Monocacy*, while cruising about fifty miles above Yochow, on the Yangtze Kiang River, was fired on

by intranced Chinese and was hit a number of times. H. J. O'Brien, chief Yeoman, was fatally injured and W. N. Denomy, seaman, slightly wounded. The *Monocacy* was returned to the *Monocacy* and silenced. It is believed that the Chinese were bandits or revolutionists. O'Brien lived at No. 1214 Douglas street, Reading, Pa., and Denomy lived at No. 512 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia.

Hudson Maxim outlined to the Senate Ship Investigating Committee, at a hearing on Jan. 16, plans for ship construction which he asserted would minimize the effect on merchant vessels of explosion of torpedoes by instantly disintegrating through a cooling process the gases formed by the explosions. His plan, the inventor said, was to line the inside of the hulls of vessels with cylinders containing water with a steel screen behind them. When the torpedo exploded the water tanks, he said, would be hurled against the screen, atomizing the water, which would disperse the heat and absorb the gases. A cargo such as apples, potatoes and similar produce containing a large percentage of water would serve just as effectively as the tanks, he said.

Noting our reference last week to the lack of an adequate supply of lubricating oils for airplane engines, Charles H. Owen writes from Hartford, Conn.: "Some twenty years ago an injunction sued out by owners of salmon pools below Jedburg, Scotland, forbade mills dumping refuse into the river. Many by-products were saved in minimizing expense, including lanoline. There remained at last a sticky, offensive, black stuff for which burial places had to be bought. The stuff later proved to be the most valuable of the by-products, the only lubricant for rolling mills except graphite that would not burn up. If friction by velocity equals friction by weight, would it not be worth while to ask Jedburg if an oil can be developed for airplanes?"

Col. Frank S. Cocheu, N.A. (major, U.S. Inf.) commanding the 319th Infantry, N.A., at Camp Lee, Va., received on Jan. 17 copies of resolutions passed by the House and Senate of Virginia, which deeply appreciated the generous promptings of fraternity and patriotism which impelled the 319th Regiment, composed of enlisted men from the state of Pennsylvania at Camp Lee, to commemorate General Lee's birthday, and to extend their courteous invitation to the members of this body to meet with them on Jan. 19 for the appropriate observance of the anniversary of his birth. The patriotic spirit which prompted the invitation was also commended.

Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 three-inch shells, made for Russia, and representing, at \$28 each, from \$140,000,000 to \$168,000,000 of selling value, are now in this country awaiting a decision by the Government, which has held up shipment of the shells owing to the uncertainty of the Russian situation. Now the problem is what to do with these shells, which are piled up at ports of shipment and in the yards of the several concerns which manufactured them. They are of no use either to the United States, France or Great Britain, because of a caliber which will not fit into the guns used by any of these nations.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal and the Birmingham (Ala.) News devote much space in recent issues to a description of the device invented by Capt. Frank D. Ely, U.S.A., the battle control attachment for the rifle. Editorially the Birmingham News says: "This appliance has seemed to be ignored by the War Department, for heaven knows what reason. At least the battle control deserves thorough and open investigation and that instantly. It should be tried out by an unbiased court. The treatment of the Lewis gun has disclosed that the Ordnance Department is at least not infallible in its judgment."

In every encounter which has so far taken place between British and German light forces of approximately equal strength, points out the London Engineer, the latter have been worsted, and it is reasonable to infer that this uniform result is due in part to the stronger batteries of British ships. British superiority in this respect, says the Engineer, is revealed by comparing the armaments of the latest light cruisers completed before the war. The Birmingham, of 5,400 tons, carries nine 6-inch 100-pounder guns, while the Karlsruhe, of 4,900 tons, mounted twelve 4.1-inch 35-pounders.

The War Department will shortly issue general orders relative to reveille formation of all units, which will say: "During the present emergency the formation of all units at assembly following reveille will be under arms; all company, troop and battery officers will be required to be present at that formation, and the uniform to be worn will be designated by the division commander or by the commanding officer of those troops which are not assigned to divisions."

Direct radio communication between an Italian Government station in Rome and the Arlington station of the United States Navy has been successfully established and is being used daily for communications passing between the two Governments and between their diplomatic representatives and Foreign Offices. The daily statement of the Italian War Office will be received by radio from Rome and issued for publication in the United States.

A Naval Overseas Transportation Service has been established under the Bureau of Operations to supervise all naval auxiliaries, including troop ships and supply ships other than war vessels. The new office is expected to concentrate in the Navy Department all the affairs of the transportation service and will be similar in operation to the Embarkation Service of the Army.

The National Congress of Mothers has purchased a house in Washington which will be used as a hotel for the 150,000 enlisted men from the numerous camps and schools adjacent to Washington.

PROMOTIONS TO TEMPORARY VACANCIES.

The office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion relative to promotions to fill temporary vacancies in the Regular Army which is signed by Brig. Gen. S. T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General, and appears in War Department Bulletin 72, dated Dec. 24, 1917, which was issued during the week ending Jan. 19, 1918. The opinion is dated Sept. 4, 1917, and is addressed to The Adjutant General of the Army who, in an informal endorsement, referred to the J.A.G.O. a request for an opinion as to the proper interpretations of a part of Section 8, Act of May 18, 1917, considered in connection with Section 114 of the National Defense Act, covering promotions to fill temporary vacancies in the Regular Army which occur by reason of appointment of Regular Officers to higher grades in the National Army.

Section 8 provides that vacancies in all grades in the Regular Army resulting from appointment to higher grades in forces other than the Regular Army shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed by Section 114, Act of June 3, 1916, and officers so appointed "shall not vacate their permanent commission nor be prejudiced in either relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army." Section 114 provides that in time of war temporary vacancies in grade not above that of colonel in the Regular Army, through appointment to higher rank in organizations composed of members taken from the National Guard, shall be filled by temporary promotions, according to seniority, from officers in the next lower grade in the same arm, staff corps, or department. Vacancies so created shall be filled in like manner and thus create temporary vacancies in the next lower grade; vacancies that remain thereafter in the arm, staff corps, or department, and that cannot be filled by temporary promotions may be filled by temporary appointment of officers to maintain full commissioned strength authorized by law. The opinion of the J.A.G.O. says:

Promotion of Regulars in Other Forces.

In construing the foregoing provisions of the statute it is necessary to determine the force and effect to be given to that clause wherein it is stated that officers of the Regular Army, appointed to higher grades in forces other than the Regular Army, "shall not vacate their permanent commissions or be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army"; and also to that clause wherein it is stated that temporary vacancies created in any grade not above that of colonel among the commissioned personnel of any arm, staff corps, or department of the Regular Army through appointment of officers thereof to higher rank in forces other than the Regular Army—"shall be filled by temporary promotions according to seniority in rank from officers holding commissions in the next lower grade in said arm, staff corps, or department."

It is impossible to read this statute without grasping as its true significance the fact that it was intended to enable the War Department to raise and properly officer large armies such as those in process of formation at the present time. To accomplish this purpose authority is extended to commission officers of the Regular Army temporarily in such other forces as may be raised, and its purpose to protect officers so commissioned in their permanent commissions and to prevent them from being prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army is unmistakable. Beyond this it was not required, however, that the department waste its time and effort in dealing with questions of rank and precedence such as would be involved if an effort were made to prevent minor variations in relative or lineal standing as between officers who choose to remain in the Regular Army and to serve under their commissions therein, and those who choose to accept higher commissions in forces other than the Regular Army. If such a course of procedure were to be adopted by the War Department, it is perfectly evident that so many changes and disturbances among the commissioned personnel of the several forces would be required to preserve the relative and lineal standing of officers of the Regular Army that confusion would inevitably follow, efficiency would be impaired, and the usefulness of arms subordinated to the adjustment of rank and precedence.

From what has just been stated it appears to be desirable to adopt a construction, if such can be consistently done within the fair meaning and intentment of the statute, which will promote the highest efficiency of the Service. Assuming, as we must, that this was the purpose of the act, it is difficult to believe that Congress could have intended, by the language used, not only to protect Regular officers in their permanent commissions, but to protect them as well from being prejudiced, even temporarily, in their relative or lineal standing by preventing such of them as accept commissions in forces other than the Regular Army from being temporarily ranked by officers of lower permanent rank in the Regular Army, but who are advanced therein by temporary promotions. On the other hand, it accords with this assumed purpose of the law to hold that Congress intended merely to protect officers of the Regular Army in their permanent commissions therein and, as an incident of such protection, to prevent them from being prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing as members of the permanent establishment only. If it be contended that this view might result in temporarily giving a junior who had been advanced by temporary promotion in the Regular Army higher rank than his senior who has accepted a commission in forces other than the Regular Army, the answer is that this is a risk the senior assumed when he accepted a higher commission in such other forces, a risk which the statute did not protect against and which the War Department, as pointed out above, could not well assume to avoid without endangering the ultimate success of the great effort upon which it is now embarked.

Regular Commissions in Temporary Abeyance.

When an officer of the Regular Army leaves his place in the permanent establishment to accept temporarily a higher rank in another army, it must, I think, be assumed that his commission in the Regular Army is temporarily in abeyance. While serving under a different commission in some other army, he does not and cannot function under his commission in the Regular Army. He is not, therefore, within the meaning of the statute, an officer "holding a commission in the next lower grade" of his arm, staff corps, or department, for, as just shown, he has ceased to function therein and is temporarily as much absent therefrom as though he really formed no part of such arm, staff corps, or department. The statute can properly be given full force and effect by construing the language just quoted to mean that promotions to temporary vacancies caused through the appointment of officers of the Regular Army to higher rank in forces other than the Regular Army shall be filled by temporary promotions according to seniority of the officers who remain in the Regular Army and are, at the time of such vacancies, serving under their commission therein. Officers not serving under their commissions in the Regular Army would thus be temporarily passed over and, instead of being promoted temporarily to higher vacancies in their own arm, staff corps, or department, they would be left to serve under the higher commissions which they are temporarily holding in some other army. Such is the clear intentment of the statute and such, I think, must have been the purpose of Congress in enacting it.

It is impossible to foresee and discuss every contingency that may arise in the administration of this law under the construction which I have just indicated will be the proper one to adopt; but it is believed that the difficulties under this plan will be few in comparison with those that would inevitably arise under the alternative construction suggested and that none of those that do arise will prove to be insuperable. It may be proper, however, in addition to what has been stated, to refer to the matter of permanent promotions in the Regular Army. When an officer becomes entitled to a permanent promotion in the Regular Army he must, of

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course, accept the name. If he is serving as a colonel, let us say, in the National Army and becomes a permanent colonel in the Regular Army, he should ordinarily be continued in service in the National Army. This could involve no impairment of his rank since his commission as a colonel in the National Army would antedate his commission as a permanent colonel in the Regular Army. If, however, an officer is serving as a temporary colonel in the Regular Army and is promoted to be a permanent colonel therein, it may well be that his commission as a permanent colonel therein, it may well be that he held by other temporary colonels who are his juniors in his arm, staff corps, or department. It is my view that the statute intended to protect officers of the Regular Army against a contingency of this kind when it provided that they should not be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army. I think it would be a fair construction of this language to hold that Congress intended that all officers of the Regular Army, serving under a commission therein, shall be required to serve with lower rank than that held by a junior in his arm, staff corps, or department and who is also serving under a commission therein. This situation can be obviated by giving the officer who receives the permanent promotion a constructive date of rank as of the date of the temporary commission which he vautes to accept his permanent commission. This may be found necessary to maintain him in his proper relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army. Cases of this kind will, it is believed, be few in number and can be taken care of by administrative action without difficulty. This construction of the statute and the suggested administrative action thereunder would amply protect officers of the Regular Army in so far as Congress intended to extend protection, and would leave the question of relative rank as between officers serving under commissions in some other army, where Congress, I think, intended to leave it to the fortunes of war and the incidents of service.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that promotions to vacancies in the Regular Army caused by the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in forces other than the Regular Army should be filled by promotion, according to seniority, of officers who, at the date of such vacancies are serving under commissions in the next lower grade of the arm, staff corps, or department in which the vacancies occur.

S. T. ANSELL, Acting Judge Advocate General.

NAVY MEDICAL CORPS WORK.

Some of the plans for the extension of the work of the Medical Corps of the Navy and figures regarding what has been accomplished by that corps were brought out at a hearing held recently before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted was the witness before the committee, and he submitted the following table showing the former, the present and the contemplated capacity of each of the naval hospitals:

	Former capacity.	Present capacity.	Contemplated capacity.
Portsmouth, N.H.	150	300	....
Newport, R.I.	150	500	....
Chelsea, Mass.	300	900	....
New York, N.Y.	500	800	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	250	400	....
Annapolis, Md.	150	250	....
Washington, D.C.	300	300	....
Norfolk, Va.	500	1,300	2,500
Paris Island, S.C.	50	150	....
Great Lakes, Ill.	150	1,400	2,000
Fort Lyon, Colo.	300	700	....
Mare Island, Cal.	400	1,200	....
Puget Sound, Wash.	150	250	....
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	50	50	....
Guam	75	75	....
Canacao, P.I.	300	300	....
Yokohama, Japan	75	75	....
Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.	160	....	....
Cape May, N.J.	110	....	....
League Island, Pa.	250	....	....
Naval base station, Hampton Roads, Va.	300	800	....
Charleston, S.C.	260	....	....
Pensacola, Fla.	240	....	....
Gulfport, Miss.	175	....	....
Key West, Fla.	75	....	....
New Orleans, La.	210	....	....
Bunkin Island, Boston	40	....	....
Great Britain	500	1,000	....
France	250	500	....
With Marines	500	500	....
Base Hospital No. 4.	250	500	....
St. Thomas, Virgin Island	50	....	....
Total	3,850	12,380	7,800
Grand total	15,680	....	....

In addition to the foregoing the hospital ships Solace, Mercy and Comfort have a capacity of 850 beds.

If an increase in the Navy is granted it is the purpose of the Department, Surgeon General Braisted said, to make an extension of the Norfolk Hospital of 1,500 beds in addition to what they have there now. It is also proposed to extend the capacity of the hospital at Jamestown, the Hampton Roads station, by the addition of 500 beds. "Originally the personnel at that station," he said, "was perhaps 7,000 or 8,000, but that grew to 15,000 and then to 20,000. When we planned last year for this station we expected about 40,000, but during the last three weeks, the total is running between 55,000 and 65,000. The proper percentage of beds for a population of that kind is five per cent. It is one of the most perfect hospitals of its kind, with all sorts of equipment of the very latest type, with fine specialists, brought in from the outside, with plenty of splendid nurses, and an efficient hospital corps, everything we could expect."

Discussing the plans and conditions of preparedness before the war Surgeon General Braisted said: "Such is the organization that even when a sudden demand comes for complete medical equipment to accompany an expeditionary force, for example, we are able to meet it to the last detail without the loss of a moment. We have never failed once to meet the demand. When we come to war, so far as the organization of the bureau is concerned, it has not been necessary for us to study organization, because we knew that perfectly; we had already prepared. We have a perfect working organization; it is simply necessary to expand its scope. You have not heard anything about lack of Navy medical personnel anywhere."

Regarding health conditions Surgeon General Braisted told the committee: "The general health conditions in the Navy to Jan. 1, of which we have carefully worked out tables, have been excellent. If you say that in a military organization 1.5 per cent. of sick is splendid, and that two per cent. is excellent or very good, and the three per cent. is good, we are able to show that for the past year we have run under three per cent. for the whole year. It is a very good showing. Of course in the winter time, not alone this year but every year, with exposures and change in weather and the young personnel, and particularly with disease coming in from the outside, we have an increase in disease."

"But for the entire year we have maintained fully as

good a record as we do on a peace time basis. If this hearing had taken place on Dec. 15 I could have told you that for several weeks previously we were running below peace-time basis. So that it is a most wonderful showing that we have to record, especially when you consider that the Navy has been nearly a year at war. We practically went into this war with our forces on Feb. 1, when the order for mobilization took place. We put everything on a war time basis, and thousands of men were enlisted. Notwithstanding all that, with all the casualties that have taken place, and with the increased personnel, and with the changing and varying conditions, and with the new young men, and the drownings, and everything of that kind to meet, I am able to tell you that for the year, under all these war time conditions, we have had less than a thousand deaths. We have had, with a personnel approaching 300,000, fatalities amounting to less than one per cent., in fact, about 0.37 per cent. for that number of personnel."

ARMY MEDICAL TRAINING CAMPS.

Extensions are being made in the scope of the medical training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Riley, Kas., by the addition of courses in specialties required of the Medical, Sanitary and Veterinary Corps under Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A. There are at present 5,400 officers and men under training at Fort Oglethorpe and 3,800 at Fort Riley. Fort Riley has a capacity of 7,000. Enlargement of the school at Fort Oglethorpe to the same capacity has been authorized, its present capacity being 5,500. The ultimate needs of the Medical Department of the Army look to training camps of capacities totaling 35,000 to 40,000 officers and men. There have been graduated from medical training camps since June 1, or are now under instruction, a total of about 9,000 officers and about 20,000 enlisted men. Until Dec. 1 the medical training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and the one at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for colored officers and men, had been contributing to the total, but these camps have been discontinued.

Ten new sections have recently been, or are now being, established for officers in the medical training camps. These are for the following: X-Ray specialists, orthopedic surgeons, psychologists, special examining surgeons, sanitary engineers, veterinarians, sanitarians, hospital administration, laboratory specialists (being established), and dental surgeons (being established). Consideration is being given to plans for the establishment of three additional courses: one in general military surgery, one for genito-urinary surgery and one for military surgery of the brain, head and face. Various special groups now in active service have been trained since the opening of the schools. These include officers and men to operate ambulance companies, field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, hospital trains, etc.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE CAMPS.

Health conditions at National Guard and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending Jan. 11 are reported by the Surgeon General as follows:

National Guard—The admission and non-effective rates for the National Guard camps as a whole are higher than for last week. Camp Wheeler has the highest admission rate (32.496 per 1,000), while Camp Beauregard has the highest non-effective (85 per 1,000). These camps led in this respect last week. Measles continues to decline in most of the camps. Camp MacArthur leads in the number of new cases, 102, with Camp Doniphan second with eighty cases. Pneumonia admissions show an increase as compared with last week. This increase is due in part to a recent change in the system of recording. All cases whether lobar or broncho pneumonia complicating other diseases are now reported as pneumonia in telegraphic reports. In former reports lobar pneumonia only was so reported. Camp Doniphan leads in the number of new cases, fifty; Camp Wheeler is second, and Camps MacArthur, Bowie and Beauregard are above the average of National Guard Divisions in the number of new cases. The number of new cases of meningitis for all divisions is less than for last week. Camp Beauregard reports sixteen new cases as against twenty-six of last week. Camp Doniphan reports ten against none last week. Scarlet fever is declining. Camp Kearny reported fifteen new cases against forty-four last week, with Camp MacArthur second with twelve cases against thirteen last week.

National Army—Both the admission and non-effective rates show an increase of the rates as a whole for last week. Camp Gordon leads in the number of new cases of measles, 269; Camp Pike is second and Camp Sherman third with 105 cases. National Army camps as a whole show fewer new cases than for last week. Pneumonia continues generally prevalent, all camps reporting a varying number of cases. Camp Travis leads with ninety-four new cases against seventy-two last week. Camp Pike is second with forty-one new cases. Camps Taylor and Lee report new cases well above the average of other divisions. The meningitis situation continues to improve. Camp Jackson leads in the number of new cases reported, thirteen, against fifteen last week. In other camps scattering cases are reported. Scarlet fever has increased in Camp Pike, forty-seven new cases being reported against twenty-six last week. Camps Lewis and Sherman report seventeen and thirteen new cases respectively. Epidemics of German measles and mumps are prevailing in several divisions, both National Guard and National Army.

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States was for the last day covered by the report 48.2 per 1,000 (47.9 on Jan. 4); the admission rate for disease during the week, 29.7 per 1,000 (26.3 for the preceding week); the non-effective rate for the National Army was 48.1 per 1,000 (43.4 for the preceding week); the admission rate for disease, 37.3 per 1,000 (29.9 for the week before).

Demands have been made upon the Division of Army Nurses for a full supply of nurses at Camp Pike and ninety-five are now there in response to the call. It is understood that the trouble in the camp is due to an outbreak of measles, followed by pneumonia, as in the other camps where those troubles have been epidemic. The Surgeon General's office declined to state the reason for the trouble, but it was learned from another source that failure of the heating system in the hospitals where the patients were isolated on account of the epidemic of measles had made it practically impossible to prevent the outbreak of pneumonia. There is a full quota of medical officers in the camp and all

the nurses that they have called upon the Surgeon General to provide.

ARMY PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Chief of Staff has approved the recommendation of the Surgeon General for the extension of psychological examination to all enlisted men and all newly appointed officers of the Army, and has approved plans for carrying out these examinations. The work will require four commissioned officers and twenty enlisted men per division in order to examine 400 men a day—more enlisted men if a larger number is to be examined each day. The total estimated personnel for conducting the examinations in the thirty-one divisional training camps and for special staff in the Surgeon General's Office is twenty-seven majors, fifty-one captains and fifty-four first lieutenants of the Sanitary Corps, National Army, and sixty-two sergeants, sixty-two corporals and 620 enlisted men. Special buildings and equipment to cost \$10,000 to \$12,000 per camp have been authorized for the work.

A school of military psychology will be established at the medical officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where about fifty psychologists will be entered monthly for a minimum of two months' training in the subjects which they should know for the practice of their specialty under military conditions. On the staff of the commandant of the medical officers' training camp will be a senior instructor in psychology detailed to the work by the Surgeon General on recommendation of Major Robert M. Yerkes, head of the section of psychology. General military and physical instruction will be given students and, in addition, such instruction in military psychology as the organization and administration of psychological examining, the practice of group and individual examining, types of mental incompetents, malingering and its detection, etc.

The extension of the psychological examinations is based on results in four divisional camps where the method was tried. By order of the Surgeon General special inspection of this work was made at two of the camps where the work was in progress, Camps Lee and Devens. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C., U.S.A., who was detailed to make this inspection has made a special report on this work, in the course of which he says:

"The value of these psychological tests as an indication of mental capacity cannot be definitely determined at present; further comparison must be made of officers' estimates and the performance of the men with psychological scores. The general opinion at Camp Lee is distinctly favorable and I am confident that the results obtained by Lieutenant Yoskam and his co-workers amply justify the extension of the examinations to include all enlisted and drafted men and newly appointed officers. There is nothing novel or experimental in the principle of applying psychological tests as a means of determining practical every day mental capacity. They have been repeatedly made use of heretofore among big business concerns with results indicated in dollars and cents saved. The value of the work of Major Yerkes and his assistants consists in devising mental tests of such a nature as to serve as a practical index of the intelligence of men in the military Service. If the results of the work at Camp Lee are borne out at other places, it must be admitted that Major Yerkes has been eminently successful."

Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, N.A., is also quoted as expressing an opinion in regard to the value of these examinations and how it will operate in his division. General Cronkhite wrote: "It may be revolutionary, but the psychiatric board's intelligence tests will play a great part in this division. These tests are virtually conclusive; they have proved so in thousands of cases. And men who show a high intelligence rating will be watched closely—will be given every chance for advancement. Their daily work will be taken into consideration, and if they deserve promotion they'll get it. This is the program from top to bottom, officer and private."

GOOD ADVICE IN DIVISION BULLETINS.

Fuel Economy at Camp Funston.

Major Gen. C. C. Ballou, commanding the 92d Division, Nat. Army, at Camp Funston, Kas., in impressing the necessity of economy in his command, says: "Many furnace and stove grates are burned out. This can only occur from one cause—the neglect to keep the grate from being banked with ashes. Hereafter the burning out of a grate will be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of neglect, and the grate will be charged against the officer who is responsible for the proper care of the public property destroyed. Whenever an organization vacates a building the commander will notify the camp quartermaster, who will cause it to be inspected, and will charge against the commanding officer the money value of all missing property pertaining to the building and the actual cost of all necessary repairs to windows, doors, or other parts of the building not damaged by fair wear and tear. In every case of loss or damage as indicated above the responsibility for such loss or damage is vested primarily in the officer occupying or commanding the troops occupying the building, and the action of a survey officer will be invoked only at his request. Survey officers should in such cases perform their duties without fear or favor, and see that the Government does not suffer loss through the neglect of its officers. Motor cars and trucks, burning Government gasoline, have been observed standing with engine running for more than an hour, simply because the chauffeur was too lazy to crank the engine. It should be brought home to every man that the President has backed the Army to the limit, that the plans we are working on are all Army plans, and that the credit and the discredit properly attaching to results must be borne by the Army. Economy is being urged on the people of our country, while we soldiers are looking on and seeing money squandered. It is the duty—the urgent, patriotic duty—of every soldier of whatever grade to exert himself actively and energetically in putting a stop to every waste, large or small."

Stick to Work at Camp Cody.

An official bulletin from the 34th Division, National Guard, Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., under date of Jan. 5, says in part: "In last week's bulletin attention was called to the fact that camp visitors may cause serious and quite unnecessary interruptions in the routine training. It must be remembered that we are training now for serious work, and that any interruption, no matter how small, will result in a lowering of the efficiency of our organization. The result may be an unnecessary loss of life. Officers are expected to be extremely careful to whom they give releases from drill and schools. At

present the streets of Deming have entirely too many free soldiers on any afternoon or morning. Officers must be on the guard against needless waste of time. Men are allowed to stand around with nothing to do. It is a curious fact that nothing quite so rapidly breeds enthusiasm as good hard work. There is all the difference in the world between enthusiastic work which absorbs all of a person's time and energy and over work. Soldiers who are going to do duty in the trenches must learn early to fill every hour with well directed activity. On the other hand, nothing quite so rapidly breeds discontent and criticism as having to stand and wait. There is undoubtedly a virtue in patience and waiting during drill may result in that virtue. But keeping the soldiers standing around is a costly experience. It loses time and breeds criticism. During drill hours officers will see to it that all their men are busy and that no time is lost." The bulletin also gives some precautionary advice relative to matters to be attended to incident to orders expected soon to move.

Guards for Public Utilities.

Major Gen. John W. Buckman, commanding the Southern Department, in a recent official bulletin, gives some very excellent advice on the subject of guards for public utilities. He says: "As a rule troops should not be used for guarding public utilities when watchmen will do as well. They should not be used to save cost of watchmen to the concern for whom guards are furnished. Troops should be used only when damage to property would be a public loss, and then only when troops would be more efficient than watchmen. Troops are superior to watchmen only when an armed attack is probable, as by mob or by enemy troops. Patriotic citizens should refrain from requesting troops when watchmen would serve as well. Excessive guard duty is ruinous to troops. No individual should be detailed for guard duty oftener than one night in four. In some cases guard duty should be lessened by detailing experienced soldiers permanently as watchmen. Such detailed watchmen should not be required to walk post as sentinel. Soldiers on guard duty should be provided with guard cartridges. While it is proper at times to allow soldiers to stand on post with pieces at the 'order,' special care should be taken to prevent slouchy sentry duty. The use of mounted sentinels is an advantage; the regimental headquarters animals may be used for this purpose. The mounted sentinels cover more ground and overlook much more territory."

VIRGIN ISLANDS CELEBRATE CITIZENSHIP.

Secretary Daniels has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N., Governor of the Virgin Islands, telling of the celebration on Jan. 17 by the residents of their acquisition of United States citizenship, which became effective on that day. In his dispatch Rear Admiral Oliver says:

"This, the day when the large majority of residents of the Virgin Islands of the United States acquire American citizenship in accordance with the terms of the Convention, is being universally celebrated by all classes of our new citizens with appropriate ceremony. Professional, business and laboring men and women, and in particular the little children, have absorbed a true spirit of affection and love for our country and its symbol, our flag.

"I have just returned from a gathering of people, men, women and children, assembled together to salute the flag at morning colors, to pass in parade, and to testify publicly to the patriotic spirit which animates them. The celebrations, including sports in good American fashion, are entirely self-originated by our new citizens, the Government being represented only as honored guests.

"I understand the people have expressed their sentiment to the President. I send you this message only as a sincere testimonial to the splendid patriotic demonstration it has been my pleasure to witness this day in the Virgin Islands of the United States, for the honor of American citizenship is fully appreciated and its relative duties are willingly assumed."

SYMPTOMS AND MILITARY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For hundreds of years the necessity existed in offices for an easy way of fastening papers together. Some years ago a young clerk invented the metal push-through paper fastener. It was one of those things that only needed to be seen to be appreciated, and that made you think: How is it that I did not think of that myself?

Doctors are among the oldest of our professionals. For years they treated many diseases by treating their symptoms. They are probably still treating the symptoms of some yet, but they recognize the fact that the symptoms and the disease are likely to be quite different things, and that the symptoms at best are to be considered only as evidence that the disease is present. The symptoms aid diagnosis, but they do not constitute the disease.

Personal ignorance results and entrenches itself mostly from a too ready acceptance of truths as self-evident facts. Real education usually comes from working out for yourself a definite expression of how a truth is a truth. Practical education as to methods is comparatively easy. The practical education that enables you to make serviceable use of a few principles to standardize all methods is a difficult and never to be finished education, but it is important, as it is the only way in which you can become a judge of the methods by which the actual working performance may be carried on.

Knowledge of tactical principles as rules of action to be carried out by means of tactical methods constitutes the higher military training. Military training has a strong tendency to accept as a fact that certain processes secure certain results; in a word, it tends to become conventional and the original reason for the convention is lost sight of or ceases to be potent. The earlier training of an officer is naturally the most formative as a rule, and it is largely conventional as a rule, as it deals with cut and dried methods. It is apt to be a training that makes the youngster show certain symptoms as the outstanding feature. Makes him look and act like a soldier as it were.

Getting your higher commanders depends upon establishing the conviction in the minds of young officers that a knowledge and the habit of conscious use of tactical principles are the essential things of military training.

To reach the Americans who form public opinion is impossible as long as military training is presented as a thing of technicalities, symptoms, conventionalities and methods. You can only reach these Americans by making it plain that tactical principles lay down the requirements of military training. When they understand this their intelligence is ample for them to realize that train-

ing is necessary if these are to be put into practice. They are also put into the position where they are able to interpret the details and operation of military training by means of tactical principles. Tactical principles are not symptoms of military training, they have nothing to do with conventionalities, they require neither a goose step nor a Sam Browne belt. They tell you what military training is and if you don't train to do what they tell you to train for, you do not get military training.

It is readily evident that the training should be of such a character that the ordinary private will be able to see how his training enables him to put tactical principles into practice, providing he has ever been taught anything about tactical principles.

JOHN DOR.

CLERICAL RECORDS.

Camp Oglethorpe, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with interest the article by "Simplex" in the edition of Jan. 5 and use the same system with the exception of the "Five-Year File." Simplex says that it is carried in the field desk; only one year's work is carried in the field desk, the other four years being left behind when the organization moves into the field. This is in compliance with instructions given me by the inventor of the field desk, who, I am glad to say, is within easy reach of me at all times.

There is too little time devoted to the instruction in clerical work; in fact, there is none, and can be none without a system. Administration should in no way interfere with the military duties of the soldier from the colonel down—the adjutant, regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff, the company commander, lieutenants, first sergeants and clerks. At regimental headquarters no men should be detailed as clerks, and the battery and company clerk should perform his clerical duties in addition to his other military duties. In my office there are two battalion sergeants major, two color sergeants and myself. The battalion sergeants major attend drills both morning and afternoon, leaving three men to handle the work in headquarters, and I doubt whether there is an outfit in this park that has a more complete set of records, with no duplication. This system also makes it possible to keep records at regimental headquarters, if at any time such should be desired, but it is believed that at present nothing is to be gained thereby. The company record belongs with the company, but should be so kept as to fit into the regimental record without confusion.

Many company commanders make a practice of forwarding service records with a letter of transmittal with request that receipt of same be acknowledged. This should not be done, for if the record is received the acknowledgment is of no value to the sender, and if not received it will not be acknowledged. Correspondence, however, is another angle to record keeping and should be treated separately. With my system ninety per cent of the correspondence is handled in the "Reminder" Section and never reaches the document book. Papers that "die" have no place in the company or regimental permanent file. A set rule should be made by the War Department relative to the handling of company correspondence, as it is the part of record keeping little understood and as a rule abused. I know of no better method of assorting correspondence than this system affords.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

ARMY WOMEN AND WAR WORK ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When the Y.M.C.A. planned its big drive for funds to carry on its war work, I heard it said that they very much wanted capable, refined women who wished to do serious war work, to go abroad to work in the Y.M.C.A. canteens there and that they preferred of course women who are able to pay their own expenses.

My husband is an officer in the Regular Service, now serving in France. There is every reason why I should wish to do war work and I have identified myself with the Women's Service League and Red Cross. I went to the Y.M.C.A. and offered my services, saying I would gladly pay all my own expenses, and could give good references as to my ability, education, character, etc. I added that I am willing to serve either in this country or abroad, but that my husband is now in France. Upon learning that my husband is an officer the whole situation changed—I was to have been accepted and they told me so, but the fact that my husband is an Army officer bars me. As the superintendent said: "We are looking for women to do what you are willing and apparently able to do, but my hands are tied by Government orders."

Surely it is going to be difficult in the near future to find a sufficient number of women for this work who have no Army connections. Considering the millions of men we expect to send to France there will be few women who will have no husband or brother among them. In enlisting these women can a more capable, self-reliant lot of women be found than among those Army wives who have followed the flag perhaps several times to the Philippines and back, and possibly have "done a hitch" on the Border as well? The Army wife as a rule has endured plenty of hardship of one kind or another incident to the Service, and without complaint. She has above the average amount of patriotism and known by experience that official duties are of first importance always.

This order discriminating against Army wives, apparently originating with the War Department, I feel casts an aspersion upon the officers of the Service—implying as it does that they would allow the presence of their wives in France, and perhaps hundreds of miles away too, to cause them to neglect their duties at the front.

CLASS OF '06.

A PLEA FOR PREVIOUS SERVICE MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was noted, with regret, that no provision was made for the admission of previous Service men to the third officers' training camp. Scattered throughout the United States are hundreds of former non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army; men who have demonstrated their worth, both in and out of the Service, and whose training would enable them to be of material assistance at this time.

Some may say: "They had their chance in the first two camps"; good and sufficient reasons prevented many from

attending either camp; then, why eliminate them from any camp? Surely their service in Cuba, Philippine Islands, Mexico, etc., entitles them to consideration. Should they fail to measure up to the standards of the Government's requirements the same rules of rejection are applicable to them as to other candidates.

FORMER NON-COM.

"STRIKERS" AS CONSERVERS OF TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with interest your reply to Representative Miller's "bunkum" about the use of "strikers" in France. It seems to me that in these periodic revivals of the Congressional horror over noble privates shining the boots of ignoble officers the most important viewpoint has been entirely ignored. In the Army we are so familiar with it that we make the mistake of assuming that it should be apparent, even to a Member of Congress.

Briefly, here is the point: An officer, especially a company officer, in war time is about the busiest little bee that ever buzzed. Ask any mother of a dozen children whether or not there is any work and worry connected with caring for her children, seeing that they are properly taken care of, that they get proper food and clothing, that they behave themselves and take care of their health. What will be her answer? Now assume, in addition to this, that she is trying to teach each of them a trade, and that her children have been multiplied by ten. Would she have much leisure time for taking care of herself? Yet that is precisely the position that an officer is in; he has a family of from 100 to 200 husky sons that must be taken care of, fed, clothed, and taught their trades.

It has fortunately become a custom of our Service, that our men must receive the first and last consideration of their officers. Anything that takes an officer's time away from that detracts from his efficiency, and therefore from the efficiency of his organization. An officer is on duty every minute of the twenty-four hours, and all of them, during war time especially, are ordinarily consumed in the care of his men.

Officers have no objection to looking after their own shoes or grooming their own horses, but what a piffing waste of time it would be! And how unbusinesslike! The man who would seriously advocate such a procedure would be capable of solemnly proposing that a high-salaried railroad president should more profitably spend his time in firing an engine on his road. An officer's time should be free to be spent where it belongs—on his men, and he should not be allowed, much less ordered, to spend time and bother over minor details of his own personal equipment. It takes his mind off his proper work and should not be tolerated.

REGULAB.

LOSS OF QUARTERS AND COMMUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One year ago I was a captain serving with troops and my pay amounted to the following: Pay, \$272.50; quarters, commutation value, \$48; heat, ditto, \$11.60; light, ditto, \$2.28; total, \$334.38. I also could purchase supplies at the commissary, had medical attention and supplies, quarters wherein I could use and enjoy my household goods, not to mention the benefit and added efficiency that go with the contentment of having one's family with one.

Since then I have been so fortunate as to have received a promotion with increase in work and responsibility, of which I am far from complaining; but unlike other walks of life where such increase is accompanied by an increase of compensation, the following has been the result:

I have first lost the value of quarters, heat and light, \$61.88, thus reducing the above total to \$272.50. As I have to have quarters for my family, I have to rent three rooms in a little village, it being out of the question to afford a town or city where the children could have really good school facilities. This costs \$50 a month, bringing the total down to \$222.50. A part of my household goods had to be stored in a private warehouse at \$7 a month, bringing the total down further to \$215.00. I have just received a letter from the quartermaster of my last permanent station, where I left most of my household goods when I went on a foreign service tour, informing me that under the ruling he can no longer store my property and I must have it stored elsewhere. That will make a further reduction of at least \$7 a month for storage, bringing the fast diminishing total down to \$208.50.

The fact that I have to keep up two establishments and mess bills, that I can no longer deal with the commissary for my family's mess supplies, that I would have to call in a civilian doctor and drug store for my family, reduces the above total to the vanishing point.

As an offset, my promotion brings me an increase in pay proper of \$52.50 a month, which does not begin to cover the reduction described.

And this is in the profession that the country is looking to to save the world for democracy. As a matter of interest I would be glad if anyone will tell me of any other profession, trade or class of labor that has had its pay reduced as a result of the war and the high cost of living, or of any class that will be expected to make a greater sacrifice for the country.

MAJOR.

TRIBUTE TO A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This is from a Spanish War veteran about one of the women of this war who deserves a place in the hall of fame, and I want the Army to know of it. About a month ago I had occasion to make a trip of inspection. No car being available, some one called upon the Motor Messenger Service, composed of well-to-do women who have care of their own and devote a part of their time to war work. The woman who made the trip with me learned that I had not as yet looked up a hotel and told me she and her husband would be honored if I would go to their house and stay. After much persuasion I did and have been there ever since. They have left not one stone unturned to make me happy. I am treated more like a son than anything else. Hardly an evening passes that there is not a house full of friends. At Christmas time everything was done, even to hanging up a stocking. On the seventh anniversary of my marriage, unknown to me, they arranged a house party, even giving me a present which will be a constant reminder of the good friends I have in Baltimore.

This good woman belongs to the Red Cross, the Nav-

League, the Motor Messenger Service, various clubs and charitable organizations and is always on the jump on Red Cross work. She spends every bit of spare time knitting and teaching others to do so, and in other war work. It is my belief that I am not treated any differently from the manner in which all her friends are treated. If one dares mention that he thinks she is doing much for the soldiers, she only believes she is doing what she should. To mention some one in the Government service who requires anything at all is to have ready response from her. She is Mrs. S. Keener Harrison, of Baltimore, Md.

ARMY OFFICER.

PROMOTION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For the information of retired officers now on active duty, it is a matter of interest that the Judge Advocate General's Office has expressed the opinion that the proposed amendment to the last paragraph of Section 24, National Defense Act, as drawn provides that promotion conferred upon a retired officer by the amendment will be retained after his relief from active duty. The method of the proposed amendment, by which promotion would be given to those whose active service since retirement is equal to the time which would have elapsed before promotion to any grade had they remained on the active list, is certainly the fairest and most just procedure that could be devised, and is understood to be favored by the War Department and the Military Committee of both houses.

It is believed that there have been plenty of opportunities of late years for every retired officer, who was physically fit for any work, to do active duty if he chose to do so. If he preferred to remain idle or engage in business, and has now been compelled to resume active duty, he has no claim to promotion which compares with the claim of those who have served their country as best they could in the line of their profession since retirement. Nor is it right that he should endanger early favorable action on the proposed amendments, which will fairly and justly benefit so many, by asking changes to fit special cases or do anything to befool the issue by championing special legislation now, as the war will probably not be over in a short time, and it may be necessary for retired officers to remain on duty for many years; in which case there is a chance for all to benefit by the proposed amendment to Section 24.

RETIRED.

BRITISH AND TURKISH SEA ACTIONS.

In an action between British and Turkish warships on the morning of Jan. 20, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Turks lost one of their most effective warships, with the chances that the fine battle cruiser Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly the Goeben of the German navy, may also prove a total loss. The armored cruiser Midilli, formerly the Breslau of the German navy, was the vessel totally lost. Both of the Turkish warships were manned by Germans, and they only had opposed to them two old monitors and two destroyers and some seaplanes. The British lost the monitor Raglan and the small monitor M-28, which, so far as vessels go, are minor losses. The Sultan Yawuz Selim was so badly damaged by a mine that she had to be run ashore at Nagara Point, in the narrows of the straits. She has been further bombed by British aircraft and may yet prove a total loss. The Midilli was sunk by striking a mine after being driven by British destroyers during the fight into a British mine field. Turkish destroyers attempting to go to her rescue were driven off by British destroyers, and the British rescued 172 Germans of the Midilli. Her complement was 273. Of the total men on the two British ships 132 were saved; 220 men perished. The Sultan Selim and the Midilli, the British Admiralty explains, had emerged from the Dardanelles to attack British naval forces north of the island of Imbros. After the Raglan and M-28 were sunk the Midilli went to the bottom, and the Sultan Selim to escape then headed toward the Dardanelles at full speed and struck the mine. The British Admiralty reported on Jan. 23 that the bombing attacks on the Sultan Selim were being continued, and that two hits with heavy bombs had been made.

The Turkish official report of the action says: "In a clever attack the cruisers Sultan Selim and Midilli, with some torpedo boats, issued from the Dardanelles Jan 20 in order to destroy enemy forces which had been located near the island of Imbros. Two enemy monitors, the Raglan, 4,500 tons, with two 14-inch guns, and the M-28, 500 tons, with one 9-inch gun, and another smaller gun; a transport ship of 2,000 tons, a signal station and numerous munition depots were destroyed. There was lively aerial activity on both sides. An enemy airplane was shot down in an aerial fight, and a second was seriously damaged. Our coast batteries successfully bombarded enemy torpedo boats. On the return trip the Midilli was sunk by striking several mines."

The Sultan Selim was a sister ship to the Moltke, and was completed in 1912. She was a twenty-eight knot ship, had a length of 610 1/4 feet and a displacement of 22,640 tons. She used both coal and oil in her furnaces. Her main battery was ten 11-inch guns and she was provided with two torpedo tubes. She had side armor of eleven inches and armored decks of three inches. Her complement was 1,025 officers and men. She and the Midilli were nominally purchased from Germany in August, 1914, but the sale is held to have been entirely spurious. Both vessels successfully eluded the Allied warships on the watch for them in the Mediterranean and reached a Turkish port safely.

The Midilli was completed at Stettin in April, 1912, and her best speed on an hour's run was 27.55 knots. Her length over all was 446 feet and her normal displacement was 4,550 tons. She had an armor belt amidships of three and one-half inches, an armored deck of two inches and carried twelve 4.1-inch guns and had two torpedo tubes. She burned both coal and oil.

Both ships have been very active in the Black Sea and have been reported in Russian dispatches as sunk or seriously injured on several occasions. A British official report told of dropping bombs on the Sultan Selim in July, 1917, with the result, it was said, that her injuries would keep her in port several months. Her inactivity since that time would indicate the correctness of this last report.

The Turkish navy has suffered heavily during the war. The known losses are: Two battleships, two protected cruisers, ten gunboats, two torpedo boat destroyers,

ers, three torpedo boats and twenty-three supply ships and transports.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Jan. 18-24.)

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK IN WEST.

Behind the seeming trivialities of the winter campaign the theater of war between the North Sea and the Swiss border is the scene of continued preparation for a German attack, which may be apprehended within a few weeks if the conditions prove favorable. This is not to say that the attack may be looked on as a future certainty, or even that it has been definitely decided upon at the enemy's general headquarters. German strategy follows its own classic precedent in such matters as a decision of this sort, and von Moltke's history of the War of 1870 furnishes evidence of the importance which German military leadership attaches to the need of not committing itself unnecessarily in advance. This principle may be taken as applicable to the case of present offensive projects in the West. It does not interfere with the process of preparation apparently now going on.

Intelligence as to the enemy rear activities, as cited in the latest weekly report on the operations issued by Secretary Baker, is to the effect that troops continue to pass westward in great number through Berlin. The Russian front is growing ever less formidable on the Russian side, while on the Teuton side it is apparently still being stripped of troops, in contravention of the Brest-Litovsk armistice agreement of December. A mere cordon, comparatively speaking, suffices to guard 900 miles of the German eastern line. In Italy the enemy's front has been diminished by 150 miles, so it is computed, by the advance of last autumn. From the troops thus disengaged, the Germans, without resort to the Austrians' aid, are in a position to build up in the West a strategic or general reserve of at least 1,000,000 combatants. Whether this force is being formed as a distinct unit, in the shape of a new army group available for striking purposes, or whether it is being disposed in separate portions or as a unit, at the rear, for employment as a true reserve, has not been stated in the Ally communications.

The airplane activity stubbornly maintained in defiance of discouraging weather, would suggest that strenuous efforts to obtain this information are in progress. On a single day this week the British and French reported downing as many as fourteen enemy planes, and the aerial actions have been renewed daily so often as the air permitted the planes to rise.

On the Allies' side occurrences harmonize with the impression that the front line has been thinned so far as possible, both of men and of guns, in order to strengthen the rear formations upon which the defense, in case of a future enemy attack must mainly rely. The Verdun offensive of 1916 taught the French command the need of counting on a well organized army reserve to insure against the collapse of the line at the point of attack. Only when the system, built up by Pétain, had arranged for the regular and frequent relief of exhausted divisions did the danger to Verdun cease. The effort to hold the entire front strongly, at the cost of the rear elements, cost the French the heavy loss they sustained in the first few days of the Verdun defense, and failed to maintain the line as had been intended. The drawback of the system of weakening the front and strengthening the rear lies in the fact that it enables the opponent to make relatively easy and rapid initial gains, whether in his main line of attack or in demonstrative assaults intended to distract defensive dispositions.

The minor tactics of the inactive front, viewed with regard to this consideration, assume an important relation to what may be termed the rear activities, and are sure to possess far more interest than might at first appear. The Germans have from the start been indefatigable in practicing the minor and local attacks, and we noted instances of their persistence, in particular, during the latter half of 1917, on the Chemin des Dames and north of Verdun. In their case, it is desirable to hold as many Allies as possible on the fighting front at the present time, since every combatant thus fixed becomes unavailable for the rear reserves upon which the defense against the apprehended drive must rely. On the Allies' side the problem of front line fighting is somewhat different. They must seek to give the greatest possible impression of numerical strength over the widest possible extent of their front trenches. By doing this they may hope to discourage the Germans from such demonstrative attacks as those of February, 1916, which preceded the opening assault at Verdun, and drained the French force of divisions that would otherwise have been available for early employment at the main point of peril.

It is not surprising, in view of these considerations, that the minor warfare of the front trenches keeps up, in spite of the weather and of the seeming in consequence of the proceedings. North of Bezons, we find the Germans entering the French lines on Jan. 18, and on the 19th attacking a small French post near Loivre, and attempting raids southeast of St. Quentin and near Courtecon on the Chemin des Dames. Against the British, the raiders struck on Jan. 19 southeast of Grancourt (Cambrai region), while the British entered enemy trenches east of Hargicourt. On Jan. 20 the British attacked south of Vendhuile, and the French in the Argonne, at Four de Paris. The enemy sent out raiding parties on the 21st east of Ypres and north of Reims; a French raid in eastern Champagne, west of Navain farm demolished three lines of German trenches. On Jan. 22 an enemy surprise attack east of Nieuport in Belgium drove the French from a front trench position, and north of Verdun, German troops entered the French line near Malancourt, while the French executed raids north of Souain (Champagne) and northeast of Avocourt (Verdun region). The enemy party that entered the trenches near Nieuport was driven out upon the same day. The French combat parties took prisoners, Paris reported on Jan. 24, in Champagne, east of Auberive.

The opportunities for artillery action were limited by the weather, but this improved the opportunities of the raiding parties and of the patrols in the forefield areas, who fought a number of small actions. The guns were more active on the 23d.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

The Austrian forces in the Venetian hill region abstained from further immediate attempts to drive the Italians out of the newly occupied positions taken during the preceding week in the region of Mt. Asolone, east of the Brenta River. In the fighting that gave the Italians these positions (recorded in last week's review) a subsequent report of Rome states that 491 Teuton prisoners were taken.

While trench raiding was less frequent than on the western front, more favorable weather conditions encouraged artillery activity which took place on many portions of the front. Along the Piave River the Italian guns engaged the opposing artillery over a considerable part of the line, and had apparently a slight advantage.

At points on the Italian left, on the upper Adige and elsewhere, the guns drove back small enemy reconnoitering or storming parties. The British force at Montello employed artillery fire against exposed bodies of Austrians on the march.

The enemy attempted, on Jan. 17, in a night attack on a wide front, to regain the recently lost bridgehead positions near Capo Sile, on the lower Piave River. His movement was discovered and checked by the defensive fire of the Italian guns, only a few of the attacking force advancing as far as the barbed wire entanglements which they were unable to penetrate. On the Asiago Plateau and eastward to the Piave River, the snowy weather continued to hold the enemy line in its grip, insuring the Italians against any present renewal of the Teuton drive in that region, preceding the heavy snowfall. On Jan. 23 the Italians at Capo Sile resumed their local offensive in the Capo Sile region with a surprise attack against one of the enemy's forward posts, which they captured with arms and ammunition.

DISSOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

According to accounts from Germany, the desertions of Russian troops at the front have lately been accentuated by reason of the flight or deposition of remaining officers and the consequent removal of a restraining influence that had till then kept some of the Russian units in line. Much of the Russian material, according to this information, is being transported to the rear, but a great deal has been wholly abandoned and lies, some of it, hidden in the snow.

In the Russian Far East, British and Japanese warships have entered Vladivostok waters. Japan denies that any naval landing was made, but admits that one Japanese cruiser entered the harbor. The fate of the government stores held at Vladivostok has not yet been ascertained. Anxiety as to the possible use to be made of the material if it should fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks apparently dictated the sending of the warships. They have not, however, attempted to take possession. Regarding the hostilities between the Bolshevik government and the Cossack force under Kaledines, no further trustworthy reports have been received. Germany has news that the basis of an agreement has been approached at the peace negotiations, by the Teuton representatives and those of the new separate state of the Ukraine. The Rumanian army and the Rumanian government at Jassy have not yet been put down, but are said to have been threatened by the Bolshevik leaders, in an ultimatum or other official menace. The immediate difficulty between the two governments arose over the activities of Bolshevik emissaries among the Rumanian troops and population. The Rumanian authorities, in self-protection, took measures against the agitators, and the Bolsheviks stood by them. The possibility of a conflict between the Bolsheviks and a member of the Entente is important as such an event might oblige the Entente belligerents to modify their attitude toward Russia and in consequence, their military program in general.

OTHER FRONTS.

General Allenby's force continues to gain slightly to the north of Jerusalem, but its progress for the present is less in the nature of an advance than of an extension of the Jerusalem position. No adequate opposition has developed to the north of him to account for his relaxation of operations. The season for military efforts in Palestine, while considerably longer than in Mesopotamia, does not encourage the putting off of any plans to move against Damascus before the summer interruption. Through Jaffa Allenby is in a position to receive what new material he may require promptly by sea. The risk of an attack from the Turkish force reported as gathered by Falkenhayn near Aleppo, however, suffices to justify caution on his part, the more since Allenby by remaining at Jerusalem, may hope to restrain this force from its formerly contemplated offensive against Bagdad. Accounts of the disaffection of Falkenhayn's refuted army, and in consequence, their military program in general.

A British statement of the operations in East Africa indicates that the pursuit of the fleeing remnants of the German force has come up with them southwest of Port Mombasa and has driven a party northward from the confluence of the Luvumbala and Lujenda Rivers.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

British casualties reported in the week ending Jan. 21 were 17,043, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 76; men, 2,277. Wounded or missing—Officers, 213; men, 14,477.

The British Admiralty announces the loss of two torpedo-boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snow-storm Saturday night, Jan. 12. The vessels ran ashore on the Scotch coast and were wrecked and all hands on board were lost, except one man.

"Along a portion of the Italian coast line," the commander-in-chief of the Italian naval forces told a London Observer interviewer, "we have sailors fighting most effectively from railway trains, and from them operating naval guns. One can move faster on a railway train than on even the speediest ships. That navy upon rails is something we are proud of. Imagine, if you will, a railway train equipped with guns of several calibers, some of them rather heavy, protected by such armor as may be used in circumstances of the sort, supplied with wireless apparatus, and with searchlights manned by sailors, and you will have a picture in your mind which probably will not be very accurate—for the problem we had to solve was hard and new—but which at least will be unusual. Such trains are today part of the Italian navy. Some of them have gone through many serious engagements."

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons on Jan. 23 that the daily average of national expenditure during the seven weeks ending Jan. 19 was \$37,535,000.

Sinkings of British merchantmen by mine or submarine in the Admiralty report of Jan. 23 were six vessels of 1,600 tons or more and two under that tonnage. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked numbered six.

The State Department at Washington on Jan. 22 announced that the thirty German ships seized by Brazil when it entered the war have been chartered by the French government for war purposes. The vessels represent an aggregate of about 120,000 gross tons. The terms under which France has chartered the ships include an agreement to move the Brazilian coffee crops. It is expected the vessels will be used in moving much of the 2,500,000 tons of wheat recently sold by Argentina to the Allied governments.

E. R. Stettinius, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York city, was appointed Surveyor General of all Army purchases on Jan. 25.

SENIOR LINE OFFICERS, U.S. NAVY.

The following are the six senior line officers of the Navy on the active list in each grade, according to the list corrected up to Jan. 23, 1918:

Rear Admirals—A. M. Knight, N. R. Usher, F. F. Fletcher, W. B. Caperton, H. T. Mayo, C. F. Pond.

Captains—G. R. Clark, R. C. Smith, W. A. Gill, F. M. Bennett, E. Simpson, W. L. Howard.

Commanders—W. J. Terhune, C. B. Price, M. E. Reed, J. H. Sypher, F. A. Traut, S. E. Moses.

Lieutenant Commanders—P. Washington, V. S. Houston, H. N. Jensen, G. L. Smith, W. B. Tardy, G. P. Chase.

Lieutenants—C. L. Best, E. J. Estes, J. D. Moore, W. W. Wilson, W. H. Stiles, Jr., V. D. Herbst.

Lieutenants (J.G.)—H. W. Ziroli, J. A. Scott, J. W. Simms, W. E. Miller, G. F. Chapline, D. C. Woodward.

Ensigns—E. F. Hosmer, E. Heilman, O. J. W. Haltom, P. H. Bierce, F. E. Chester, F. G. Mehling.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. James R. Church, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was promoted subject to examination, when examined for promotion recently, was found physically disqualified for the duties of colonel, by reason of disability incident to the service. He was retired from active service with the rank of colonel to date from Jan. 12, 1918. Colonel Church entered the Army as an assistant surgeon Dec. 12, 1898, having previously served as an assistant surgeon in the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry in Cuba. He is the holder of a Medal of Honor, awarded by Congress for most distinguished gallantry in action at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. At that time he voluntarily and unaided, carried several seriously wounded men from the firing line to secure positions in the rear while exposed to a very heavy fire and great exposure to danger.

Major William A. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service to date from Jan. 4, 1918, for disability incident to the service. He is a native of Kentucky and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon May 1, 1905. He is an honor graduate and medalist of the Army Medical School and holds the degree of M.D., Vanderbilt University.

Capt. Mathew Demmer, Phil. Scouts, has been ordered retired from active service from April 4, 1918. He was born in Germany and entered the Army as a private in the 4th Infantry June 14, 1894. He was commissioned in the Philippine Scouts Sept. 7, 1908.

Capt. Albert J. MacDonald, P.S., was retired from active service Jan. 17, 1918. He was born in Canada March 28, 1868, and entered the Army as a private in the 23d Infantry Feb. 24, 1892. He was first commissioned in the Philippine Scouts in 1904.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Scoville Church Williams announces the marriage of her daughter, Phyllis Hamilton, to Lieut. Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr., U.S.N., at Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, on Dec. 28, 1917.

Mrs. Irwin Le Massena, of New York city, announces the marriage of her daughter, Andrena, to Lieut. Francis Stuart Low, U.S.N., on Jan. 10, 1918, at Glen Ridge, N.J.

Dr. and Mrs. George William Cale, Jr., announce the marriage of their daughter, Emily, to Capt. James Kivas Tully, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., on Dec. 25, 1917, at St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eugene Pack announce the marriage of their daughter, Bernice Frances, to Dr. Griffin Guy Frazier, U.S.N., on Jan. 3, 1918, at San Francisco, Cal. Dr. and Mrs. Frazier will be at home after March 1 at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris Carroll, of Catonsville, Md., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Esther Anne Carroll, to Capt. Delphin E. Thebaud, U.S.A. Captain Thebaud is stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Eugene de Vesine Larue announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche Marie, to Asst. Naval Constr. George Charles Manning, U.S.N., formerly of Washington, D.C. The wedding will take place on Feb. 9, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents at New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Robert Malcolm Fortson, U.S.N., and Miss Nellie Stovall Phinizy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Billups Phinizy, of Athens, Ga., and a niece of Minister Pleasant Stovall, United States Representative to Switzerland, were married at the Phinizy home Jan. 7, 1918, the date of the ceremony having been changed from the 9th because of orders received by Lieutenant Fortson. The marriage was marked by elegant, simple taste, and witnessed by a number of friends.

The engagement of Miss Susan Louise Howard and Capt. Cherubusco Newton, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., is announced. Captain Newton is the son of the late Congressman Newton, of Louisiana. Miss Howard is the granddaughter of Dr. Ernest S. Lewis, of New Orleans, one of the leading surgeons of this country and for many years professor in the Medical Department of Tulane University.

The engagement of Mildred Kirk Kempf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Kempf, of 153 Van Dyke avenue, Detroit, Mich., to Capt. Harry Cupper, of the British Military Mission, now in this country, has been announced. Miss Kempf is an active worker in the Red Cross and is well known in many circles, having spent last November with Mrs. Parley, widow of Col. Harry Otis Parley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in Washington. Captain Cupper, who has served three years in the trenches, holds the rank of major in the 5th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Capt. Leonard A. Smith, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Steiman, of San Diego, Cal., were married in that city New Year's Eve by Rev. Howard B. Bard, pastor of the First Unitarian Church. Only the immediate relatives and friends attended. The ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner, after which Capt. and Mrs. Smith left for North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Baker, 34 Neptune

avenue, New Rochelle, who are spending the winter at the Hotel Lucerne, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie, to Lieut. (j.g.) Roger F. Armstrong, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Armstrong, Bristol, Tenn.

Miss Madeline Tomlinson and Major John C. P. Bartell, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., were married at New York city on Jan. 15, 1918.

The marriage of Miss Roberta Wiley, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., and Mr. Philip Childs, U.S.N.R., will take place on Feb. 4, 1918, at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C.

Miss Virginia B. Bogert and Lieut. John B. Bellinger, Jr., U.S.A., were married at Charlotte, N.C., on Jan. 5, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Burneston Owens, U.S.M.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, to Mr. J. Chandler Barnard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Barnard, of Bryn Mawr, Pa. Miss Owens made her debut last season at a tea-dance given by her parents at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and during Captain Owens' absence she and her mother are making their home at 2314 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Haynes, of Topeka, Kas., announce the marriage of their daughter, Hazel, to Capt. James Alfred Merritt, U.S.A., on Dec. 27, 1917, at Topeka, Kas. Invitations were extended to people prominent in military and civilian circles. The chancel of the chapel was decorated with ferns and ascension lilies were massed on the altar and a large American flag was suspended behind. The bride was attended by Mrs. Clay Murray, Mrs. Frank Haynes and Miss Stella Reckards, who were gowned in white satin, trimmed in silver lace. Lieut. James Robert Haynes, U.S.A., brother of the bride, was groomsman. The bridegroom was in full military dress. The bride wore a gown of white duchess satin, trimmed in silver lace, with long court train which hung from the shoulders. The veil was looped with knots of lilies of the valley. After the bride had been given away by her father, in the betrothal service, the bridal party proceeded to the chancel rail, where the ceremony was solemnized. After the ceremony an elaborate reception was held at the Haynes home, which was decorated with palms and roses. Among the many beautiful wedding presents were a handsome motor car and an elegantly furnished home, gifts of the bride's father. The bride has enjoyed world-wide travel and is an accomplished musician, having studied abroad. Capt. and Mrs. Merritt left for Boulder, Colo., where Captain Merritt is detailed as instructor in military tactics in the University of Colorado.

The engagement of Lieut. Valentine Cooper, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Cooper, and Miss Bessie Kelso Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Baker, of Media, Pa., is announced. Miss Baker is a member of the faculty of Lakewood Hall, a boarding school at Lakewood, N.J. Lieutenant Cooper graduated from the Naval Academy in 1916.

An event of social distinction at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1918, was the marriage of Miss Frances Meacham Burnham, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, commander of the 82d Division, National Army, at Camp Gordon, to Lieut. Stephen Horace Curtis, M.R.C., of Troy, N.Y., which took place at All Saints' Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Memminger, the pastor, and the attendants were the bride's twin sister, Miss Helen Burnham, maid of honor; Lieut. Otey Mitchell, aid to General Burnham, best man; Miss Marian Hamilton, of Omaha, Nebr., bridesmaid; Capt. Gilbert Hurty, M.R.C., of Indianapolis, groomsman. The bride entered the church with her father, and her wedding costume was of white tulle over cloth of silver, delicately finished in an embroidery of pearls, and her tulle veil was draped from a bandeau of pearls. Her shower bouquet was of bride roses. The maid of honor was gowned in pink, her satin gown worn with a black velvet picture hat, and her bouquet was pink roses. Mrs. Burnham wore an elegant costume of wistaria velvet with a velvet hat the same color. The church was decorated with taste, palms and similar with baskets of Easter lilies giving festive air to the chancel. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, which has been the home of General Burnham's family since his detail to Camp Gordon. The company included Army and civilian friends, who were extended a happy hospitality, the guests received in the drawing room on the mezzanine floor. The decorations were an artistic use of palms and ferns, with red and white roses. A dainty repast was served. The bride, who is a very popular member of society, is a graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Porto Rico. Dr. Curtis was a bacteriologist in his home city, Troy, N.Y., before he entered the United States service. After a brief wedding trip in Florida, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis will return to make their home for the present in Atlanta.

Major and Mrs. Henry Dickinson Lindsley, 402 Madison avenue, New York city, formerly of Dallas, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, Cadis, to Mr. Addison F. Vars, U.S.N.R., of Buffalo, N.Y., the wedding to take place in the spring at their Southern home. Major Lindsley and Lieut. Henry D. Lindsley, Jr., are with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Plage announce the marriage of their sister, Isabel Bertha Jones, to Capt. Walter Stanley Campbell, 335th Field Art., N.A., on Dec. 26, 1917, at Dallas, Tex. Capt. and Mrs. Campbell are at home at Little Rock, Ark.

A wedding of interest to be held in Grace Church Chantry, New York, on Feb. 6, 1918, will be that of Capt. Douglas C. Despard, regimental adjutant, 107th U.S.N.G. (old 7th N.Y.), at present on duty at Spartanburg, S.C., and Miss Sarah Cheney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney, of 30 West 86th street, New York. Captain Despard is a member of an old New York family and first joined the 7th as a private in Co. K, Nov. 22, 1904. He served with the command on the Mexican border and was mustered into the U.S. Service for the war last August. He is known as a most conscientious and capable young officer. The bride to be is known as a young woman of high culture and charming personality.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Clark Sayles announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Kingman, to Lieut. Henry Cape, Jr., Q.M.C., N.A., on Jan. 19, 1918, at Aldwells, Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Ellen White Hill announces the marriage of her daughter, Alice Hill Drew, to Lieut. Marshall Ferber Brockway, U.S.R., on Jan. 5, 1918, at Tacoma, Wash.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel M. B. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York and Washington, D.C., to Lieut. Henry Potter Russell, Field Art. O.R.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles

Howland Russell, of New York. He is now serving in France.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., died on Jan. 15, 1918, following a stroke of apoplexy, on board the U.S.S. Prairie, of which ship he was in command. Captain Crank was born at Houston, Tex., on Dec. 25, 1871, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 6, 1888. He was appointed assistant engineer on July 1, 1894, in which grade he served during the Spanish-American War on the U.S.S. Merrimac from the beginning of the war to June 2, 1898. As soon as he was informed that an attempt was to be made to block the entrance of Santiago harbor by sinking the Merrimac near its entrance, he volunteered his services. He was assisted in the preparations made for the sinking of the Merrimac and was greatly disappointed when he was not included among those who were assigned to that ship. Just a few minutes before the Merrimac started on her mission a final inspection of the ship was made and Captain Crank was found stowed away in the coal bunkers. He had slipped aboard and when found had stripped himself ready to take to the water as soon as the ship's mission was completed. His superior officer ordered him to return to the Texas and he was not one of those on board when the ship sunk. He served on the U.S.S. Texas from June 3, 1890, to the close of the war. He was promoted to passed assistant engineer Aug. 6, 1898 (rank changed to lieutenant, junior grade, by law, on March 3, 1899); to lieutenant, Aug. 19, 1900; to lieutenant commander, July 1, 1906; to commander, Jan. 25, 1912. He served on the U.S.S. Georgia until Oct. 11, 1912. He was in command of the U.S.S. Maine from Jan. 14, 1913, to Oct. 29, 1913; was at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., from Nov. 3, 1913, to Dec. 22, 1914, and was in charge of Navy Recruiting Station and Publicity Bureau at New York from Dec. 26, 1914, to Feb. 1, 1916. He was in command of the U.S.S. Prairie from Feb. 7, 1916, until the date of his death. He was temporarily appointed captain in the Navy on Oct. 15, 1917. His brother, James M. Crank, resides at 58 West 58th street, New York.

Major William F. L. Simpson, U.S. Inf., son of Col. W. A. Simpson, Adjutant General, U.S.A., died in France of appendicitis on Jan. 17, 1918. He was a brother of Lieut. Comdr. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., in command of the United States destroyer Sterrett, which picked up Lieutenant Commander Bagley, of the destroyer Jacob Jones, when that vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine recently. He married Miss Florence Aiken, of San Francisco, in 1914. She survives him, as do two children. Major Simpson was born at Fort Monroe, Va., May 31, 1883. He was appointed to the U.S.M.A. in 1900, being graduated in June, 1904, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 6th Infantry. Major Simpson served in the Philippines, and was a member of the American expedition to Mexico in 1916. He was in command of an anti-aircraft school with the American training forces in France. Mrs. Chappelle of New London, Conn., and Mrs. Harold Naylor, of Washington, are sisters of Major Simpson.

Major Benjamin H. Rogers, U.S.A., ret., died at Buffalo, N.Y., on Jan. 7, 1918.

First Lieut. Dean H. Buchanan, 186th Machine Gun Battalion, provisional depot for corps and Army troops at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., was found dead in a room in the Brooklyn Hotel at Spartanburg, Jan. 22, with a bullet wound in his head. He arrived at Spartanburg from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., recently to join the new unit under General Carleton. A letter addressed to the officer's mother, Mrs. Alice C. Buchanan, No. 201 North Broad street, Grove City, Pa., written evidently a short time before the shooting, gave no hint of suicide, the writer discussing a number of routine matters and domestic affairs. The letter indicated that Lieutenant Buchanan was in a happy frame of mind.

Lieut. Thomas D. Jordan, U.S.N.R., died of pneumonia on Jan. 21, 1918, in his home, No. 445 75th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was born in Canterbury, Kent, England, and had been in this country for twenty-five years. Formerly he was a chief engineer for the Quebec Steamship Company. He leaves his wife and one daughter.

Lieut. John Anthony Power, a veteran of the old 12th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., and previously a member of Co. I, 7th Regiment, N.G., died at his residence in Bound Brook, N.J., Jan. 14, 1918. Mr. Power was president of the Standard Waters System Company, located at Hampton, N.J. He leaves a widow and three children, his wife Edith Isabel Power, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Trenchard, of New York city.

Lieut. Charles P. McMichael, Med. O.R.C., attached to the United States Ambulance Service at Allentown, Pa., shot and killed himself with a pistol at the Claridge Hotel, New York city, Jan. 23, 1918. No reason is known for the act. His home was in Philadelphia.

James Anthony Sarratt, Jr., infant son of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Sarratt, 51st Inf., U.S.A., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1918.

Second Lieut. Scott McCormick, O.R.C., attached to the 168th Inf., U.S.N.G., Iowa, in France, was killed on Jan. 17, 1918, by an explosion of hand grenades. Lieutenant McCormick attended the Plattsburg camp and won a second lieutenancy and was assigned to the Depot Division. From there he was ordered to the Rainbow Division at Camp Mills, N.Y., and was attached to Company of the 168th Regiment (Iowa) and went to France with it.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf., died at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., Jan. 15, 1918.

Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India from 1913 to 1916, was found dead in his bed in West End club in London, England, Jan. 20, 1918. General Duff had had a long and distinguished career, winning honors in active campaigning and filling many responsible executive positions.

Mrs. Grace Osborne Mettler, wife of Major Charles G. Mettler, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died Jan. 4, 1918, at the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mrs. Ellen Nourse Snare, wife of Frederick Snare, and mother of Sgt. Frederick Snare, Jr., 105th Machine Gun Battalion, and of the wife of Major Charles W. Mason, 365th Inf., N.A., died at New York city on Jan. 17, 1918.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bolt Sweet, wife of Gen. Owen J. Sweet, U.S.A., retired, died in her home, No. 330 West 72d street, New York city, Jan. 23, 1918, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Sweet was born in Elmira, N.Y., the daughter of Mr. Marlin S. Bolt. In 1873 she married General Sweet and passed much of her life in

San Francisco and elsewhere in the West. She leaves her husband and daughter.

Mr. William Uline, husband of Mrs. William Uline and father of Col. Willis Uline, 21st U.S. Inf., and of Dr. Edwin B. Uline, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died at Mishawaka, Ind., on Jan. 15, 1918.

Deaths of officers reported to the War Department for the week ending Jan. 22, 1918:

Col. Charles W. Fenton, Cav., U.S.A., at Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., Jan. 15, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. McDonald, U.S.A., ret., Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1918.

Major William F. L. Simpson, Inf., U.S.A., American Expeditionary Force, Jan. 17, 1918.

Capt. Edwin L. Springmann, Capt. Q.M.R.C., at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., Jan. 15, 1918.

Capt. Edward M. Sheehan, M.C.N.G., 133d Inf., at Camp Cody, N.M., Jan. 12, 1918.

Capt. Lewis Whisler, Inf. O.R.C., at Camp Funston, Kas., Jan. 12, 1918.

Capt. Jacob Stein, 114th Engrs., at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 15, 1918.

Capt. Odas Hopkins, M.R.C., at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 15, 1918.

First Lieut. Daniel W. Beall, 154th Inf., at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 15, 1918.

First Lieut. Edward Foster, F.A.R.C., at Willard Parker Hospital, New York city, Jan. 12, 1918.

First Lieut. Leonard M. Blumenfeld, Eng. R.C., at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 11, 1918.

First Lieut. Stephen B. Rybott, M.R.C., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1918.

First Lieut. Robert E. Foster, M.R.C., at Camp Gordon, Ga., Jan. 11, 1918.

First Lieut. Irving McCracken, 157th Inf., at Camp Kearny, Cal., Dec. 18, 1917.

Second Lieut. Raymond R. Biddle, Inf. R.C., at Parkersburg, W. Va., on Dec. 22, 1917.

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Brown, 167th Inf., at Camp Kearny, Cal., Dec. 26, 1917.

Second Lieut. Cabell B. TenEyck, 11th F.A., U.S.A., at Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918.

Second Lieut. Gordon D. Cooke, E.O.R.C., at Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 10, 1918.

Second Lieut. Scott McCormick, 168th Inf., N.G.U.S., American Expeditionary Force, Jan. 17, 1918.

(Temp.) Second Lieut. Joseph W. Allen, 29th Inf., U.S.A., at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., Jan. 15, 1918.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. White, U.S.R., are settled in Norfolk, Va., for the winter.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Anton B. Anderson, U.S.N., at Newport News, Va., on Jan. 22, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., have as their house guest in Washington, Mrs. Anne M. Campbell, of Manhasset, P.I.

Comdr. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Lucia Long, on Jan. 3, 1918, at Kansas City, Mo.

A son, Frank Talman Watrous, Jr., was born to Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watrous at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.

Mrs. Halsey, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William Halsey, U.S.N., and two children have taken a home on College Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Paul Patterson, of Baltimore, is the guest of her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, U.S.N., at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Capt. G. H. Reaney and Lieut. George Finney were among the Army guests in Los Angeles, Cal., last week staying at the Hotel Clark.

Mrs. Hussey, wife of Comdr. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon on Jan. 17 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Mrs. Hurley, wife of Lieut. Raymond Hurley, U.S.R., is spending the winter with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Hurley, in Washington.

Col. William O. Owen, U.S.A., gave an interesting lecture at the war moving picture benefit on Jan. 25 at the Epiphany Parish Hall, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, U.S.R., were hosts at a large dinner in honor of Capt. André Tardieu, head of the French high commission, on Jan. 16 in Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander L. Dade have taken a house, 1708 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter. Their daughter, Miss Margaret Worth Dade, is with them.

Mrs. McGlachlin and Elizabeth, wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, N.A., are at West Point, N.Y., spending the remainder of the winter with Capt. and Mrs. John E. Hatch, U.S.A.

The friends of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Tillman will regret to hear of the death of Becky, their little Boston terrier. Becky died of pneumonia on Jan. 13 in Atlanta, where Mrs. Tillman has an apartment while Colonel Tillman is at Camp Gordon on duty with the National Army.

A daughter, Eleanor Swift Norris, was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Swift, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, Va., on Dec. 19, 1917. The baby is the granddaughter of the late Captain Coston, U.S.M.C., and of the late Lieut. Comdr. George A. Norris, U.S.N., and of the late Dr. Shirley Hope, U.S.N.

Lieut. G. H. Snelling, Ord. R.C., was the guest of the Arundel Club, Baltimore's fashionable women's club, at a musical on Jan. 19, when a very fine and most enjoyable program was rendered by Miss Marion G. Reid, soprano; Miss Vivienne Cordero, violinist, and Mr. Charles D. Leedy, pianist. After the music, tea was served and Lieutenant Snelling was made to feel quite at home.

John W. Goff, appointed 3d Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city, has been a member of the National Guard of New York for a number of years. He joined the 71st Regiment as a private on April 10, 1900, and after promotion to non-commissioned grades, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in September, 1911. He has also served as an aid on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, and on the staff of the Governor. In civil life he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel. He is a son of Recorder Goff and is known as a young man of energy and ability.

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Lieut. and Mrs. James Bellinger Rasbach, U.S.R., are temporarily residing in Charlotte, N.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ira F. Fravel, U.S.A., have leased the residence, 1803 Monroe street, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., entertained at a dinner on Jan. 18 in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Vinton U. D. Pierce, U.S.R., have leased an apartment in New York city for the season.

Comdr. and Mrs. David E. Theleene, U.S.N., have arrived at their quarters at the navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers, U.S.A., are settled for the winter at Fontanet Courts, Washington.

A daughter, Miriam Swan, was born to Capt. and Mrs. D. N. Swan, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Chappell, U.S.R., have taken an apartment at the Madrid, 2300 Eighteenth street, Washington.

The Washington Post for Sunday, Jan. 20, publishes a striking picture of Mrs. Barker, wife of Capt. Frederick A. Barker, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dunbar B. Adams, U.S.R., were honor guests at a reception given by Mrs. Archibald Gracie on Jan. 18 in Washington.

Mrs. Freeman Rasin has returned to Baltimore, Md., after a visit to Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett, U.S.M.C., at the marine barracks, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herman E. Fischer, U.S.N., are spending some time with Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., at 1720 Q street, Washington.

Comdr. David W. Bagley, U.S.N., one of the survivors of the Jacob Jones disaster, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo, N.Y., are spending a short time with their son, Lieut. William H. Fitzpatrick, U.S.R., in Washington.

Lieut. J. C. Whitcomb, U.S.A., has left Washington after a short visit to Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe, U.S.A., in Washington and returned to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbott, U.S.A., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, U.S.A., on Jan. 17 at the Washington Barracks.

Major Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., has returned to Columbia, Mo., after a visit to his mother, Mrs. David J. Craigie, at her apartment at the Rochambeau, Washington.

Mrs. Hornbrook, wife of Col. J. J. Hornbrook, U.S.A., is living at the Mecklenburg Hotel, Charlotte, N.C., to be near Colonel Hornbrook, who is in camp at Camp Greene.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Capt. Louis S. Scott, U.S.R., and young son have left Alexandria, Va., and arrived in New Orleans, La., where they are visiting Mrs. Bushrod Le Bourgeois.

Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., is chairman of the men's floor committee for the ball for the benefit of the Episcopal Home for Children to be held Feb. 9 at the Willard, Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels and the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the guests of honor at the opening reception of the United Service Club given on Jan. 23 in Washington.

Mrs. Spencer, wife of Capt. Theodore Kendall Spencer, U.S.A., is making her home with her mother, Mrs. Gammons, at No. 97 Walton Park, Melrose Highlands, Mass., during her husband's absence in France.

The Army Emergency Committee, which was recently organized in Washington for the purpose of providing knitted garments for United States soldiers, has raised between \$2,000 and \$3,000 to continue the work.

Among the patronesses for the Southern Relief Ball to be given Feb. 4 at the New Willard, Washington, are Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, Mrs. Henry Fitch, Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, Mrs. A. M. Weaver, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Borden, Mrs. Ralph McDowell and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbott.

"If any asked what state he hailed from, the name of Major William Fitzhugh Lee Simpson, U.S.A., dead in France, son and grandson of soldiers, brother of a naval officer already distinguished for gallant service in the present war, would be sufficient indication," says the New York World in an editorial paragraph, adding: "The roll of honor lengthens."

Allan Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, has been appointed as a major of Infantry, N.A., and assigned to the headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Pinkerton's grandfather organized the Secret Service of the United States and was its chief, as well as an aid to President Lincoln throughout the period of the Civil War.

Among the arrivals at Hotel Astor, New York city, during the past few days were the following: Gen. H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A.; Col. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Henry, of West Point; Lieut. J. K. Richards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richards, of Washington, D.C.; Col. Garrison McCaskey, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. C. F. Martin, U.S.A., and Chaplain J. F. Chenoweth, of Fort Slocum, N.Y.

"Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Jones, Cav., U.S.A., the commanding officer of the Chanute Aviation Field at Rantoul, Ill.," says the Champaign Daily Gazette of Jan. 16, "is held in the highest esteem by both the officers and men at the field. He has been in the United States Army for the past thirty-two years. His first service was with the 7th Cavalry in North Dakota, being with that regiment when it marched from Fort Buford to Fort Sill, I.T. The Colonel has served two tours in the Philippines and has had extensive service with the Signal Corps at Santiago, Cuba, and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. Before coming to Chanute Field last September Colonel Jones was with the 7th Cavalry on the Mexican border. He is an Englishman by birth, having been born in the county of Devon. What the Chanute head wants is results and if there is any chance to get them by means of cutting some red tape, he is not averse to doing so." The Gazette also has complimentary remarks about Major Maurice Connolly, the adjutant of the field; Lieut. H. W. Flickinger, in charge of the engineering department; Lieut. H. M. Smith, the assistant engineer officer in charge of the hangars; Lieut. H. E. Marcus, assistant engineering officer in charge of the shops; Lieut. R. H. Carpenter, in charge of transportation; Lieut. R. E. Shanks, assistant engineer in charge of maintenance; Lieut. Barry M. Smith, in charge with Lieut. R. C. Disque as executive secretary; Capt. Chester H. Clark, head of the hospital, and Capt. Lorin C. Collins, surgeon, adjutant at the hospital; Lieut. Oscar Yarnell, eye, ear, nose and throat expert; Lieuts. C. C. Fuson, Lima V. Reed and George F. Brand, medical men.

Capt. Best E. Cooper, 330th Inf., N.A., attended a fish fry given by the Chillicothe Anglers, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Stanhope Cotton is occupying her apartment in the Hamilton Arms, Seattle, Wash., for the winter.

During Major Quinn Gray's absence in France, Mrs. Gray and the children are at Sherwood Inn, Old Point Comfort, Va.

The friends of Lieut. Col. Rufus B. Clark, U.S.A., will be sorry to hear that he is ill at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

Mrs. Waldo C. Potter has taken an apartment at the Steinhardt, 952 Sutton street, San Francisco, during Major Potter's absence abroad.

Miss Mills and Miss Katharine Mills have joined their mother, Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills, at 3101 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. C. E. Gillette and daughters, the Misses Helen and Edith Gillette, have returned to Philadelphia and are living at 5106 Newhall street, Germantown.

Mrs. G. C. Shaw, wife of Major George C. Shaw, U.S.A., Inspector General's Dept., with her two daughters, is spending the winter at 1820 Lamont street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. Willis Uline, U.S.A., and daughters are located in San Diego, Cal., at 132 West Robinson street, where they have rented a house. Colonel Uline is in command of the 21st U.S. Infantry.

Mrs. Charles D. Daly has taken an apartment at 140 Sutherland road, Brookline, Mass., with her children and mother, Mrs. Ellen Jordan. Major Daly spent Christmas in Brookline but has returned to Fort Sill.

Miss Elizabeth A. Rumbough is visiting her uncle and aunt, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, N.A., at Chillicothe, Ohio. General Holbrook is in command of the 149th Infantry Brigade at Camp Sherman.

A daughter, Ada Elizabeth, was born to Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Currier, U.S.A., Dec. 24, 1917, at Astoria, Ore. Mrs. Currier is making her home with her mother, Mrs. Frank J. Taylor, while Captain Currier is abroad.

Mrs. Mathew C. Smith, wife of Col. Mathew C. Smith, N.A., and four children are staying with her father, Col. A. Pickering, U.S.A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for three months, while Colonel Smith is with the National Guard in Houston, Texas.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., motored from New York to Washington last week and are at the New Willard for an indefinite stay. Colonel de Loffre has been ordered to active duty with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, with station in Washington.

A son, John D. Austin, Jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., at Fort Clark, Texas, on Jan. 3, 1918. The baby is a grandson of Major Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired, and great-grandson of the late Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d U.S. Inf.

After a visit of several months with her family, Gen. and Mrs. DeR. C. Cabell, U.S.A., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Mrs. Edouard Victor Isaacs, wife of Lieutenant Isaacs, U.S.N., and small daughter have returned East and are at the Nicholas Apartment, Portsmouth, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Prickett, 13th Field Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Fay Prickett, at Denver, Colo., on Jan. 16, 1918. Mrs. Prickett was Miss Margaret Murray McGregor, daughter of the late Capt. Robert McGregor, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Lieut. Col. W. R. King, U.S.A.

Major Charles Elliot Warren, O.R.C., formerly of the N.Y.N.G., who served a number of years with the 7th and 12th Infantry, and also with the Veterans Corps of Artillery, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel. He is attached to the small-arms division of the Ordnance Department of the Army. Because of his long experience in banking he also has been made a member of the War Credit Board.

Paul William Blanchard, Jr., celebrated his ninth birthday on Jan. 15 with a pretty party from three to five at Highland Park, Ill. Several games were played, among one was a peanut hunt, the prizes being won by Ethel Miller, Frances Lenfesty and Paul Blanchard. After the games refreshments were served, the birthday cake being the best feature, having nine lighted candles of red, white and blue, representing the American flag. Among those present were Ellsworth and Ethel Miller, June and Marguerite Boyd, Francis Lenfesty, Norman Sheridan and Warren Brownlee.

"The young ladies of Seattle, Wash.," writes a correspondent there, "organized as an auxiliary of the Red Cross held a mammoth bazaar the week beginning Dec. 17, which netted \$12,000. Of this \$50,000 will establish the Seattle Base Hospital in France, under Major Eagleton, a former Seattle physician. The remaining sum of money is to be used for civilian relief under Red Cross management. The officers of the Seattle Girls' War Relief are Miss Kittinger, Miss Waterhouse and Miss Adelaid Heilbron; to Miss Edith Redfield and Miss Auzinas-de-Turenne belongs the honor of netting \$1,600 at their booth of toys. The Fort Worden and the Puget Sound Navy Yard bands were in attendance, the men from the naval training camps acted as guards, and everyone helped to make the bazaar a great success."

Col. Claude B. Sweeney, N.A., and the officers of the 31st Infantry gave a dinner-dance at the Hotel Belvedere in Baltimore Jan. 16. General Nicholson, temporary commander of the 79th Division, was the guest of honor. Receiving with Colonel Sweeney were Mrs. Fred R. Brown, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Brown; Mrs. P. M. Stevens, wife of Major Stevens; Mrs. B. Franklin Pepper, wife of Major Pepper, and Mrs. Jesse R. Langley, wife of Major Langley. Dinner was served for 300 covers in the large ball room. During dinner there was dancing in the adjoining banquet hall and later the ball room was cleared. The music was furnished by an orchestra composed of members of the regimental band and a civilian orchestra at the other end of the room, which was formerly directed by Mr. Louis H. Fisher, the present band leader of the regiment. The following officers were on the dance committee: Major H. Nelson Jackson; Capt. John Elliott, adjutant of the regiment; Capt. Harry Ingerson and Lieuts. Cooper Howell, Frederick R. Drayton, Joseph N. DuBarry, 3d, and Charles S. Cheston. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. S. T. Ansell and Major and Mrs. Hearn from Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas G. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Proctor Brady, Mrs. Marie Martinez, Mrs. C. H. Griffith, Mrs. Percy C. Madeira, Jr., Mrs. E. B. Morris, Jr., Major R. F. Tate, Major and Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., Mrs. E. F. Rivenus, Major Gillis, Lieut. Allen Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Baugh, Miss Katherine Lee, Miss Nancy Brewster, Miss Harriet Frazier, Capt. and Mrs. Edmund Thayer, Major Wilson Potter, Major and Mrs. C. V. Porter and Lieut. Crawford C. Madeira.

Brig. Gen. William V. Judson, U.S.A., chief of the American military mission to Russia, who has been at Petrograd since the advent of the Red mission, has started for the United States. He has been relieved by Col. J. A. Ruggles, U.S.A.

Lieut. Frank George Fahrion, U.S.N., and Gladys Eccles Yates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Yates, were married at Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 19, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents.

Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, of 21 West Fifty-third street, New York city, announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Georgiana Ord Mears, to Lieut. Theodore Arter, Jr., of the Aviation Corps, now stationed at Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Miss Mears, who attended the Low-Haywood School at Stamford, Conn., is a granddaughter of the late Col. Robert Brent Ord, of San Francisco, and a grandniece of the late Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., and Judge Pacificus Ord, at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Lieutenant Arter, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Arter, of Youngstown, Ohio, was a student at Columbia University, class of 1918. The marriage will take place in New York on Feb. 9.

INCOME TAX AND THE SERVICES.

Office of the Q.M. General, Washington, D.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the Bureau of Internal Revenue is charged with the tremendous task of collecting more than three times the annual expenditures of the National Government in time of peace, and as the members of the Military Establishment must also contribute to the sinews of war—same as millions of other American taxpayers—I consider it timely to give a few brief facts in the form of a primer which may be helpful and guide those concerned in the preparation of their return of annual net income.

Who should render return?—Every unmarried individual whose net income for the year equals or exceeds \$1,000, will have to render a personal income tax return for the year 1917. If married, no return is required unless the income, including man and wife, equals or exceeds \$2,000. Where joint income of husband and wife exceeds \$5,000 each, each must make a separate return; otherwise, a joint return.

When should return be filed?—Any day between Jan. 1 and close of business March 1, 1918.

What is the penalty for not filing return?—If not filed within time prescribed by law, liable to a specific penalty of not less than \$20, nor more than \$1,000. Care should therefore be used to see that return is placed in the mails in ample time to reach the collector before March 1, 1918.

Is there an extension of time?—On account of illness or absence from home an extension of thirty days may be obtained if a request therefor is filed with collector of the district where taxpayer claims his legal residence. If an extension of more than thirty days is desired request should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D.C., who, under the provisions of the act, may grant a reasonable extension in meritorious cases.

Where should return be filed?—Return must be filed in the district in which is located the legal residence of the individual making the return; not in the district in which the taxpayer happens to be during the filing period. If there is no legal residence in the United States return should be mailed to the collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md.

What is the present tax?—In order to make proper calculation of the income tax liability one must have the provisions of the War Tax Bill of 1917 clearly in mind. Its principal effect is to add an additional tax of two per cent. on all incomes, to the two per cent. normal tax provided in the law of 1916, and in addition thereto graduated surtaxes ranging from one per cent. upon taxable incomes in excess of \$5,000 to fifty per cent. upon such incomes in excess of \$1,000,000. The War Excess Profits Tax is in addition to the normal tax and surtax, and is applicable to salaries, commissions, professions and fees; imposing a tax of eight per cent. on the individual's income in excess of \$6,000.

What are the exemptions under the law?—The law of Sept. 8, 1916, allows a personal exemption of \$3,000 to an unmarried person, plus \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be the head of the family or a married man with wife living with him. The exemption allowed by the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, is almost the same except that the exemptions were lowered from \$3,000 and \$4,000 to \$1,000 and \$2,000, respectively. In addition a further exemption of \$200 may be claimed for each dependent child under eighteen years of age and this is allowed in computing normal tax liability under both acts.

TAXABLE INCOME.

What is taxable income?—It includes the following:

Pay and Allowances.—Of any kind received from appropriations for the support of the Army no matter whether commuted, paid for or furnished in kind. (Pay is to include base, service, foreign service, pay as aid, pay for mounts, aviation increase, certificate of merit, etc.)

Commutation of Quarters. Commutation of Heat and Light.

Quarters furnished in kind.—Money equivalent only of the number of rooms actually assigned within an officer's allowance shall be returned as income. (Tent or other temporary shelter when serving in the field, money value not to be considered as income.)

Fuel and light furnished in kind.—Money equivalent for furnishing the allowance or the selling price fixed by the Government therefor; the cost of electricity when furnished by a government plant. If by commercial company then the contract price; cost of fuel at the contract price.

Per diem allowance.—Reimbursement of in lieu of subsistence while under traveling orders. The total allowance is income and there may be taken as a deduction for expense the difference between the amount of ordinary home living expenses and the amount actually expended from such an allowance.

Mileage.—The total allowance is income, but there may be deducted therefrom for expenses the difference between amount of ordinary home living expenses and amount actually expended from the mileage allowance.

Pensions.

One year's pay.—When wholly retired.

Rents.—Received by individuals from rented property.

Profits.—From sale of land, buildings, and other property, real and personal.

Interest.—From money on deposit or any other source except Liberty three and one-half per cent. Bonds, and interest on first \$5,000 Liberty four per cent. Bonds.

Income.—From dividends, securities, and any trans-

actions for gain or profit. (Any income accruing in one year, but paid in subsequent year is taxable for year in which payment is received.)

DEDUCTIONS.

What may be included in deductions? The following:

Taxes.—National, foreign, state, county, school and municipal taxes, not including those against local benefits, such as sewers, paving, etc. (Except Federal income and excess profits tax.)

Protective Bond.—Premium of, where an officer is required to furnish bond and pay the premium on such bond, is an allowable deduction in computing net income.

Interest.—Paid on personal indebtedness of taxpayer.

Rents.—Uncollected, allowable as a deduction on annual return of net income, not unless previously returned as income.

Depreciation of property.—Where value is lessened through wear and tear. No deductions allowable for general repairs, unless cost of repairs is first deducted from full amount of the depreciation. Life of a frame building is given as twenty-five years. Life of a brick building is given as fifty years. Four per cent. may be deducted annually from first cost of the latter. (No depreciation allowed for the home or automobile of an individual.) Minor repairs, papering, interior painting, replacement of broken windows, etc., are allowable in addition to full amount of depreciation. Property on which depreciation is allowed must be used to produce income.

FORMS FOR RENDERING RETURN.

What forms are used in rendering return?—Four separate forms are issued by the Treasury Department for reporting incomes. Form (1040 A) is intended for persons whose net incomes is not more than \$3,000, but it may be used if income does not exceed personal exemption by more than \$2,000, and provided also that it does not exceed \$5,000. The larger (Form 1040) is exclusively for persons whose net income exceeds \$3,000. Additional forms are provided for reporting excess profits and corporation taxes.

Must return be accompanied by an affidavit?—The affidavit must be executed by the individual who renders the return. The oath will be administered without charge by the revenue officers. If at a post or camp, such return may be sworn to or affirmed before an officer of the Army, either in or outside the United States, who is authorized by the provisions, 114th Article of War, to administer oaths. (See page 327, Manual for Army Courts-Martial.) The return may also be sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.

Where are blank forms available?—Blank forms may be had on application from the offices of the Internal Revenue of the various collection districts, or from the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department at Washington. Banks and post offices usually keep blanks on hand.

When is income tax payable?—Income tax is payable on or before June 15, 1918, to the collector to whom return was forwarded. Under a ruling of the Treasury Department payments may be made in installments if desired and the remainder on June 15, 1918. Advance payments are credited with interest at three per cent. per annum; advantage of this may be taken by paying full amount in advance.

Has the Internal Revenue Bureau a checking system?—Yes, the Internal Revenue Bureau will be informed of all delinquents, through the "information at the source" plan, which is one of the provisions of the Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1917. This provision will result in furnishing the Government with many additional returns. Every individual, firm or corporation is required to file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a true and accurate report of payments made in salary, commission, wages, interest, rentals, etc., of \$800 or more, during calendar year 1917, together with names and addresses to whom such payments were made. This provision will apply to every calendar year hereafter.

It is suggested that a copy of the return which is sent to the Collector be retained by the individual taxed.

METHOD OF COMPUTING TAX.

To illustrate the method of computation of income tax, four examples are entered below:

Example No. 1.—Income \$3,000 (Single Man):

Normal Tax.—Act of Sept. 8, 1916. Deduct personal exemption of \$3,000 which leaves no taxable income.

Normal Tax.—Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Deduct personal exemption of \$2,000 from \$3,000 which leaves a taxable income of \$1,000; at two per cent., \$20; total tax due, \$20.

Example No. 2.—Income, \$4,600 (Married man):

Normal Tax.—Act of Sept. 8, 1916. Deduct personal exemption of \$4,000 from \$4,600, which leaves a taxable income of \$600; at two per cent., \$12.

Normal Tax.—Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Deduct personal exemption of \$2,000 from \$4,600, which leaves a taxable income of \$2,600; at two per cent., \$52; total tax due, \$52.

Example No. 3.—Income \$5,600 (Married man):

Normal Tax.—Act of Sept. 8, 1916. Deduct personal exemption of \$4,000 from \$5,600, which leaves a taxable income of \$1,600; at two per cent., \$32.

Normal Tax.—Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Deduct personal exemption of \$2,000 from \$5,600, which leaves a taxable income of \$3,600; at two per cent., \$72; one per cent. surtax for amount exceeding \$5,000, which in this instance is \$600; \$6; total tax due, \$110.

Example No. 4.—Income \$8,000 (Married man):

Normal Tax.—Act of Sept. 8, 1916. Deduct personal exemption of \$4,000 from \$8,000, which leaves a taxable income of \$4,000; at two per cent., \$80.

Normal Tax.—Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Deduct personal exemption of \$2,000 from \$8,000, which leaves a taxable income of \$6,000; at two per cent., \$120; one per cent. additional tax for amount exceeding \$5,000, but does not exceed \$7,500, \$25; two per cent. surtax for amount exceeding \$7,500, but does not exceed \$10,000, \$10; eight per cent. excess profits tax on taxable income over \$6,000, being \$2,000; at eight per cent., \$160; total tax due, \$395.

In view of the fact that these taxes are needed to assure the integrity of our enormous Liberty Bond issues, we should all go cheerfully to the task of figuring up our taxes with the realization that our share—whatever it is—goes towards supporting the Liberty Loan, and we may rightfully call the income tax a—Liberty Tax.

O. W. GRALUND,
2d Lieut., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

colonels, 8; lieutenant colonels, 4; majors, 19; captains, 125; lieutenants, 433.

The Harvard Radio School is filled to overflowing. Three thousand students are now quartered in or about the campus, and recruits are waiting the opportunity to enter in greater numbers than the outgoing classes represent. The school thus far has graduated approximately 1,400 radio operators for the ships of the Navy or for ships operated by the Navy. This school comes under the control of Naval Communications Division and is under the direct supervision of Lieut. Comdr. Reed M. Fawell, U.S.N.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Melvin Verne Oggel, of New York, is to be chaplain with rank from Jan. 10, 1918.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 21, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieuts. of Med. Reg. Corps to be 1st Lieuts., Medical Corps, dates of rank in 1918.

C. A. Stammel, Jr., Jan. 3; A. G. Bower, Jan. 3; A. R. Porter, Jr., Jan. 4; V. H. Cornell, Jan. 5; E. Le C. Cook, Jan. 6; R. L. Cudlipp, Jan. 7; J. B. Anderson, Jan. 8; G. P. Ross, Jan. 9; E. H. Inman, Jan. 10; W. A. Shaw, Jan. 11; T. W. O'Brien, Jan. 12.

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieuts., Dental Reg. Corps, and citizens of states noted to be 1st Lieuts., Dental Corps, dates of rank Dec. 15, 1917, Jan. 11, 1918.

J. G. Urban, Dec. 15; C. S. Emmert (Ind.), Dec. 16; W. H. Siefert, Dec. 17; S. J. Lewis (Mich.), Dec. 18; J. H. O'Reilly, Dec. 19; F. W. Miller (Mo.), Dec. 20; J. A. Curtis, Jr. (Ga.), Dec. 21; J. J. Weeks, Dec. 22; J. N. White (Ky.), Dec. 22; H. L. Sams, Dec. 24; G. M. Krouth (Minn.), Dec. 25; W. W. Woolley, Dec. 26; E. W. Barr, Dec. 27; F. E. Rodriguez, Dec. 27; J. L. Davis, Dec. 29; J. H. Jaffer, Dec. 30; A. A. Meyer (Cal.), Dec. 31; H. C. Feyer, Jan. 1; W. F. Schumann (Ind.), Jan. 2; A. G. McCue, Jr., Jan. 3; C. H. Glasecock (Mo.), Jan. 4; A. F. Roberts, Jan. 5; W. F. Wicks (Tex.), Jan. 6; H. V. Veale (Mass.), Jan. 7; L. J. Dunn, Jan. 8; C. R. Oman (Wash.), Jan. 9; L. A. Gould, Jan. 10; H. V. Curtis (N.Y.), Jan. 11.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Second Lieut. L. C. Swager, F.A., O.R.C., to be second lieutenant, F.A., rank Oct. 26, 1917.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. R. D. Livingston, Inf., N.G., to be a second lieutenant from Oct. 24, 1917, to fill an existing vacancy.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Band Sergt. L. J. Walrath, Hdqrs. Co., 106th F.A., N.G., to be second lieutenant in C.A.C., rank from date of appointment.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieuts., with rank from Oct. 26, 1917.

Second Lieuts. L. Over, O.A.C.; C. B. Rettig, F.A.; S. O. Taylor, F.A.; J. S. McCloy, Inf.; R. Driscoll, F.A.; G. S. Warren, Inf.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Second Lieut. E. R. Roberts, Inf., to be second lieutenant, F.A., rank Oct. 26, 1917.

TO BE 2D LIEUTS., WITH RANK FROM OCT. 26, 1917.

Second Lieuts. G. W. Norriss, O.A.C.; L. Helm, Jr., Inf.; F. P. Clark, F. S. Pope and A. G. Ford, Cav.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be 2d Lieuts., with rank from Oct. 26, 1917.

Second Lieuts. H. L. Campbell, F.A., and L. W. Fox, Jr., Cav.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieuts., with rank from Oct. 26, 1917.

Second Lieuts. A. H. Stover and J. R. Lowry, Jr., Cav.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major W. H. Tefft: lieut. col. from Dec. 21, 1917 (exam.), vice De Loffre, retired.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

[The following officers in the various arms of the Service are nominated for temporary promotion in the Regular Army as a result of the appointments of their seniors to higher rank in the National Army, or to temporary higher rank in the Regular Army, or detached service. Owing to the large number of officers concerned, we give here only the names of the officers promoted, and in abbreviated form.—Editor.]

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Colts. to be Colonels, rank from date noted in 1917.

C. Keller, S. Cosby, J. F. McIndoe, J. J. Morrow, G. P. Howell, F. W. Altstaetter, L. H. Rand, T. H. Jackson, G. R. Phillips; 18—G. R. Lukesh.

Major to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank from date noted in 1917.

July 9—L. H. Rand; 13—E. M. Markham; 14—G. B. Phillips; 15—J. R. Slattery, A. E. Waldron, F. A. Pope, G. R. Youngberg, E. N. Johnston, C. O. Sherrill, E. D. Peck, G. R. Spalding, E. J. Dent, W. P. Stoekey, W. Willing, W. A. Mitchell, M. Brooke, L. V. Frazier, J. F. Bell, H. C. Fiske, M. C. Tyler, U. S. Grant, 3d, J. L. Schley, W. H. Rose, R. C. Moore, L. M. Adams, C. R. Pettis, W. D. A. Anderson, R. T. Ward, R. P. Howell, J. H. Earle, T. M. Robins, R. D. Black, P. H. Dillon, De W. C. Jones, E. Graves, F. B. Wilby, C. E. Ridley, A. B. Barber, J. J. Bainbridge, T. H. Emerson, R. G. Powell, J. N. Hodges, J. J. Loving, E. D. Ardery.

Captains to be Majors, rank from date noted in 1917.

July 9—C. L. Sturdevant; 13—E. J. Atkisson, R. T. Coiner; 18—S. A. Dougherty; 18—S. C. Godfrey.

Aug. 5—F. C. Harrington, C. C. Gee, J. M. Wright, J. R. Matheson, W. H. Sage, Jr., C. J. Taylor, E. H. Marks, E. North, A. H. Achter, G. Van B. Wilkes, J. C. H. Lee, F. S. Besson, L. C. Berkness, A. K. B. Lyman, F. S. Strong, Jr., D. Dullen, C. H. Brown, O. N. Solbert, B. C. Dunn, D. H. Connolly, R. F. Fowler, D. McCoash, Jr., J. G. B. Lampert, P. B. Fleming, J. W. Stewart, J. C. McHaffey, P. S. Reinecke, R. A. Wheeler, W. M. Chubb, H. S. Bennion, W. C. Sherman, R. C. Kuldell, R. C. Crawford, E. G. Paules, B. G. Chynoweth, M. P. Fox, J. C. Gotwals, F. K. Newcomer, C. F. Williams, R. G. Young, R. U. Nicholas, J. A. Dorst, R. W. Putnam, L. E. Oliver, W. H. Holcombe, J. B. Cress, C. P. Gross, B. A. Miller, P. C. Bullard, B. B. Somervell, X. C. Price, R. W. Crawford, F. S. Skinner, D. O. Elliott, A. P. Cowgill, G. F. Lewis.

First Lieutenants to be Captains from Aug. 30, 1917.

E. H. Levy, T. D. Stamps, B. M. Harloe, S. C. Wardrop, G. B. Troland, L. M. Griffith.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 826-829.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 15, JAN. 18, 1918, WAR DEPT.
REGULAR ARMY.

Major W. L. Hart, M.C., assigned to duty in the office of Surgeon General.

Officers of M.C. to report to board for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. E. R. Whitmore, Majors H. W. Jones and C. G. Snow.

Col. W. H. Chambers, D.C., from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco and will report in person to C.G., Western Dept., for duty.

Capt. R. R. Gardner, S.C., to report to Col. B. P. Disque, S.C., for duty.

Capt. W. F. Long, S.C., will take station at Pittsburgh, Pa., as district manager of inspection.

First Lieut. J. A. Sutton, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Second Lieut. F. J. Murphy, S.C., to duty in office of C.S.O. of Army, Washington.

Temp. 2d Lieut. M. J. De Priest, 20th Cav., detailed for duty in Recruiting Service, Jacksonville, Fla., relieving Capt. J. T. Clement, Inf. Captain Clement is assigned to 39th Inf. and will join him at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.

First Sgt. G. J. Enlow, Troop C, 16th Cav., is placed upon retired list at Mercedes, Texas.

The following officers now on duty with the 9th Field Art. are assigned to permanent duty with that regiment: Capt. W. E. Kraemer, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, M.C.

Major J. Stork, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Prov. 2d Lieut. E. T. Conway, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty.

First Lieut. F. G. Dorwart, 59th U.S. Inf., to Austin, Texas, Feb. 2, 1918, for a course of instruction as pilot.

First Lieut. J. Conway, P.S., retired, to active military duty Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. A. J. MacDonald, P.S., to active duty Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

First Sgt. G. J. Knell, 29th Recruit Co. (band), is placed upon the retired list at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report to his home.

Major J. A. Dapray, retired, upon his own application, is relieved from duty as the adjutant general of the militia of the District of Columbia and will continue on the duty assigned to him in Par. 66, S.O. 264, Nov. 12, 1917, "War D."

Temp. 2d Lieut. J. Laracy is assigned to 7th Engineers for duty.

Sergt. N. J. Hopkins, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report to his home.

Ord. Sergt. E. M. McCall (appointed Jan. 18, 1918, from first sergeant, C.A.C., 4th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.), to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty.

Ord. Sergt. J. O'Brien (appointed Jan. 18, 1917, from supply sergeant, Troop H, 7th Cav.), Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, to report to C.O., 18th Field Art., that post, for duty.

Ord. Sergt. J. Dearing (appointed Jan. 18, 1918, from regimental supply sergeant, Supply Co., 78th F.A.), now at Camp Logan, Texas, assigned to duty with 78th F.A.

Ord. Sergt. H. J. Johnson (appointed Jan. 18, 1918, from first sergeant, C.A.C., 1st Co., Fort DuLesseps, C.Z.), to report to armament officer, Panama armament district, for duty.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Until further orders Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, judge advocate, N.A., will assume charge of the branch of the office of the J.A.G. established in France, and will perform the duties of Acting J.A.G.

Second Lieut. H. J. Lebo, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

First Lieut. W. F. Hawley, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty with Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 319, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Col. C. R. Pettis, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 28th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.

First Lieut. W. Hart, C.A., N.A., to 64th Artillery (C.A.C.).

Col. H. S. Hawkins, Inf., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brigade and Field Officers' School, as instructor.

Capt. F. G. Keyes, Chemical Service Section, N.A., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge of the inspection of laboratory equipment being furnished by the Scientific Materials Co.

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Major J. A. Sterling, Q.M.R.C., to Belvoir, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. B. Hollings to Battle Creek, Mich.; Major W. F. Lippitt to Porto Rico; Major J. Ridder to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. E. C. Hough to Washington, D.C., with 20th Engrs.; Capt. R. M. Chambers to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., U.S. Disciplinary Bks.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Enlow to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital Unit L.

Officers of M.R.C. to Lakewood, N.J., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 9, for duty: Capt. P. J. Collander and 1st Lieut. M. H. Bachman.

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty in the base hospital: H. C. Asher, A. F. Robertson, Jr., and R. C. Smissen.

Sick leave for six weeks to Capt. J. G. Haydon, M.R.C.

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to auxiliary remount depot, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for duty: S. K. Andreassen, J. A. Parent, N. A. Roettiger, C. R. Sandberg and C. L. Tompkins.

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: O. F. Olson assigned to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; C. V. W. Hodgson assigned to 104th Engrs.; L. F. Brown to Philadelphia, Pa.; J. K. Thompson to Washington, D.C.

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Majors E. L. Maxwell and T. Denny; Capts. H. G. Goeltz and B. L. Spahr; 1st Lieuts. E. G. Blackford, E. A. Gottlieb, G. W. Ludwick; 2d Lieut. M. L. Fawcett.

Appointments of following members of S.E.R.C. as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., announced: Capt. C. S. Fisher; Prits. 1st Class J. A. Allen, P. F. Allan, H. M. Andrews, H. B. Blanchard, F. D. Bradshaw, D. Cameron, P. B. Chase, E. E. Denniston, J. H. Ferguson, E. M. Gallagher, G. E. Glenn, V. J. Hoye, R. V. Ignico, C. J. Sharp and W. E. Woodward. They will report at Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.

Sergt. 1st Class R. E. Whittle, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Sergt. 1st Class W. W. Riegel, 84th Aero Squadron, to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Atlanta, Ga., School of Military Aeronautics, Georgia School of Technology.

Capts. R. Sanger and E. M. Dryden, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Austin, Texas, for duty.

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty: F. H. Longeway and H. O. McDougal.

Corpl. E. F. Atkins, Jr., Battery A, 1st Maine Heavy Field Art., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Washington for duty.

Second Lieut. T. M. White, C.A.R.C., assigned to 63d Artillery (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. L. F. Jackson, C.A., N.A., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

First Lieut. K. E. Torrance, I.R.C., to Austin, Texas, Feb. 2, for training as a pilot.

S.O. 165, JAN. 19, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Thurman H. Bane appointed member Joint Army and Navy Technical Aircraft Board, vice Major Harold S. Martin.

Lieut. Col. Aubrey Lippincott detailed to fill vacancy, with rank of colonel, will proceed to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and take command of a motor mechanics' regiment.

Capt. Thomas McL. Turner, 24th Cav. (62d Field Art.), relieved from assignment and attached to 7th Cavalry; will report.

G.O. 165, DEC. 27, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. John M. Davey, Med. Corps, Nat. Guard, who

was found guilty of being drunk on duty, and of being absent without leave. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by President Wilson, to take effect Dec. 28, 1917.

G.O. 4, JAN. 7, 1918, SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

Capt. Raymond D. Sullivan, C.A.C., N.G. (Ga.), is announced as aide-de-camp to Major General William L. Sibert, U.S.A.

By command of Major General Sibert:

J. S. SWITZER, Colonel, Adjutant General, Adjutant.

G.O. 1, JAN. 7, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Theodore Barnes, Jr., Cav., aide-de-camp, is in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as inspector of small arms practices of the department, relieving Major James G. Boswell, Signal Corps.

By command of Major General Brackman:

M. McFARLAND, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 2, JAN. 8, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.C., having reported, is announced as department Q.M., Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 21, DEC. 20, 1917, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

1st—Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., having reported, is assigned to duty as department inspector, and, in addition to his other duties, as intelligence officer at these headquarters, relieving Lieut. Col. James B. Mitchell, I.G.

II—Lieut. Col. James B. Mitchell, I.G., upon being relieved, will proceed to the U.S. on the first available steamer.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Major F. J. Behr, General Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (Jan. 17, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. H. O. Williams, I.G., from detail in the I.G.D. and is detailed temporarily in the Signal Corps, Washington. (Jan. 17, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. J. R. Church, M.C. (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a colonel by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a colonel to date from Jan. 12, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. R. Bosley, M.C. (promoted subject to examination) having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel to date from Dec. 31, 1917. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Major W. A. Duncan, M.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel in M.C. by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel is announced from Jan. 4, 1918. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of M.C. from Hawaii to San Francisco for further orders: Cols. W. B. Banister and B. J. Edger, Jr. (Jan. 17, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

The following officers of Dental Corps will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for examination for promotion: To the grade of lieutenant colonel—Capts. W. A. Scott and R. H. Mills; 1st Lieuts. M. E. Scott and W. A. Squires. To the grade of major—First Lieuts. B. C. Warfield, W. Hellman, S. Kaufman and L. B. Schrader. (Jan. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. G. D. Burne, D.C., to report to board at San Francisco for examination for promotion. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of Dental Corps to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: To the grade of colonel—Capts. G. L. Mason and R. E. Tigner; 1st Lieuts. R. F. Patterson, A. R. White, J. H. Snapp, J. W. Stovell and C. DeW. Dayton. To the grade of major—First Lieuts. B. H. Sherrard, L. S. Fountain, J. L. Schock, E. H. Valentine, O. P. Snyder, T. L. Smith, E. T. Dickmann and G. R. Tressell. (Jan. 17, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major H. J. Damm, S.C., is temporarily detailed as lieutenant colonel in that corps. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. R. C. Dunbar, S.C., to duty in the office of the construction division of the office of the Q.M.G. of Army, to represent the S.C. in connection with the construction work undertaken for it by the Q.M.C. (Jan. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. C. M. Smith, S.C., to Atlanta, Ga., School of Military Aeronautics, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Capt. L. C. Waterbury, S.C., to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

The appointment of the following officers to the grade of captain, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), from Dec. 28, 1917, is announced. They will proceed to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty: First Lieuts. G. Alford, 343d Inf.; S. A. Balzart, Inf.; O. Bolton, Inf.; C. H. Breunig, Depot Brigade; M. Burke, Inf.; A. Carter, 342d Inf.; H. E. Curtis, 308th Inf.; L. H. Gillen, 347th Inf.; H. A. Greene, Inf.; A. Harris, 333d Inf.; J. C. Hill, Inf.; E. McEachin, 302d Inf.; J. E. McNabb, Cav.; E. C. Hill, Inf.; E. Mooney, 206th Inf.; C. W. Morrison, 307th Inf.; L. J. Nickerson, 622d Inf.; J. Wainright, Inf.; A. Wester, Inf.; 2d Lieuts. J. T. Bessig, 5th Cav., and C. E. Biddle, 10th Cav. (Jan. 16, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers to the grade of captain, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), from Dec. 28, 1917, is announced. They will proceed to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty: First Lieuts. T. B. Cassells, Inf.; F. W. Lambertson, Cav.; F. B. Williams, Inf.; 2d Lieuts. L. G. Knotts, C.A.C., and S. H. Middagh, 23d Cav. (Jan. 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Schull, O.D., to Aberdeen, Md., for duty, relieving Major R. H. Somers, O.D. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Provisional 2d Lieut. E. F. Treat to 43d Inf. for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

CAVALRY.

12th—Second Lieut. T. S. Voss, 12th Cav., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), and to Columbus, Ohio, for training. (Jan. 16, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

The appointment of Major F. Mears, Cav., to the grade of colonel, Engrs., N.A., with rank from Jan. 16, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 17, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. G. H. Peabody, Cav., D.O.L., is detailed in Av. Sec., S.C. (temporarily), and to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. S. H. Cordill, 20th Field Art., will report in person to Brig. Gen. C. A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Jan. 17, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major H. W. Fleet, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the I.G.D. Major Fleet will remain on present duties. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, Inf., is temporarily detailed as major in the S.C. (Jan. 16, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. M. Demmer, P.S., is retired from active service, to take effect April 4, 1918, with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician, and to his home. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. E. I. Small, P.S., retired, to Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University, for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. A. J. MacDonald, P.S., is retired from active service. (Jan. 17, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. H. C. Carbaugh, retired, to duty at Chicago, Ill., as judge advocate of Central Department. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Leave until March 1, 1918, to Major C. B. Ewing, retired. (Jan. 17, War D.)

DETAILED TO SIGNAL CORPS.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps: Capts. L. T. Gerow, 24th Inf.; H. Huston, 44th Inf., and R. E. McQuillin, 4th Cav. (Jan. 16, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS REVOKED.

The assignment to regiments of the following provisional second lieutenants of the Regular Army made in Par. 107, S.G. 246, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, have been revoked. Each officer has declined his appointment. (The assignments were given in our issue of Dec. 8, 1917, page 599—Ed.)

Cavalry officers—Second Lieuts. N. J. Marsh, Jr., J. A. Blake, Jr., F. J. Hayes, J. S. Sweeney, M. B. Perry, R. R. Parrot, G. Faunce, Jr., J. P. Thurber and H. McDonald, Jr.

Field Artillery—Second Lieuts. J. V. Butler, R. A. Atton, P. F. Renier, J. C. Monahan and T. B. Demere.

Coast Artillery—Second Lieuts. A. H. Warner, W. A. Berridge, C. W. Straub, T. W. Little, V. J. Flanagan, H. Lang, C. J. Chamberlin, H. H. Brown, Jr., L. R. Barker, P. N. Crisal, G. E. Genung and L. M. Cooper.

Infantry officers—Second Lieuts. E. H. Haring, H. E. Newton, G. L. Wilson, B. G. Scott, C. Nease, A. C. Wunderlich, G. S. Schmidt, Jr., P. F. Jones, C. J. Reichert, P. Carle, G. D. Daisy, C. W. Tillinghast, Jr., W. F. Robinson, J. Hale, J. P. Bishop, J. H. Guy, Jr., T. H. Ewing, I. J. Warner, P. M. Wray, L. H. Platt, G. C. Rogers, E. W. Patterson, D. G. Donovan, J. A. Adams, J. J. Swenford, Jr., H. I. Neal, J. H. Spitz, W. E. Wilson, R. E. Wilcox, D. W. Morrow, W. A. Fogarty, R. R. Klingler and E. M. Sanborn. (Jan. 16, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Major S. W. Ellison, C.A., N.G., is assigned to 63d Art. (C.A.C.), and Lieut. Col. R. F. Woods, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 16, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Major J. F. Bullitt, 114th Inf., N.G.U.S. (Va.), is announced. (Jan. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. R. P. Fenstermacher, Inf., N.G.U.S. (Pa.), will report to Brig. Gen. C. T. O'Neill, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Col. A. W. Davis, Inf., N.G.U.S. (Ohio), from the service of U.S. is announced. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The resignation of Col. G. Strong, 124th Field Art., N.G. (U.S.), is announced. (Jan. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. J. B. Murin, Inf., N.G.U.S. (Pa.), will report in person to Brig. Gen. Christopher T. O'Neill, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Col. C. E. Morrison, 150th Inf., N.G.U.S. (W.Va.), is announced. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. D. W. Graham, 128th Field Art., is dropped from the rolls as an officer of the Army of the United States, under the provisions of the 118th Article of War, this officer having absented himself from his command without leave since Oct. 4, 1917. (Jan. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. W. W. Worrell, 111th Field Art., from further duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and will return to his organization. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. E. W. Moore, Inf., aid to Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, 27th Div., N.G.U.S. (N.Y.), is accepted. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Washington, D.C., and report to the Provost Marshal General about Feb. 1, 1918; Capt. D. B. Stidworthy to Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. W. A. Frankland to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. T. J. O'Malley to Lakewood, N.J., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 9; Capt. R. Bow to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. B. Brodie to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Parson to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2. (Jan. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. N. S. Simons, M.R.C., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Major F. E. Artaud, M.R.C., to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 6, S.D.)

Capt. J. W. Lee, M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 19th Inf. (Jan. 6, S.D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty at Base Hospital No. 2; Capt. A. C. Calisch; 1st Lieuts. W. H. Allen and E. N. Lipe. (Jan. 6, S.D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Major F. W. Albert, E.R.C., attached to 33d Engrs. for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), American University, D.C., for duty: Capts. A. G. Withee and A. H. Wright; 1st Lieuts. C. A. Libbey, G. L. Shaw and S. G. Smith; 2d Lieuts. C. L. Aerni, G. Hughes, Jr., and M. B. Whiting. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Capt. C. H. Sweetser and C. B. Filbert, E.R.C., assigned to 41st Engrs., Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

C. D. Cheney to major, O.O.R.C., and to duty at Washington. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. F. Gilman, O.O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of O.O.R.C. to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty: First Lieut. J. E. Quisenberry; 2d Lieuts. S. L. Shober, Jr., H. Osterhout and A. D. Alexander. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Doolittle, O.O.R.C., to Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. M. G. Haines, O.R.C., to New York, N.Y., Berkley Bldg., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington, D.C.: Major F. W. Tufts; Capt. C. Derby and W. J. McKenna; 1st Lieut. F. A. Cottrell; 2d Lieut. R. C. Maley. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington, D.C.: Majors C. N. Black and R. Crews; Capts. W. D. Carter, C. F. Park, Jr., R. L. Campbell and R. D. Ewing; 1st Lieut. S. L. Well; 2d Lieut. C. C. Huylar. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Metuchen, N.J., Raritan ordnance depot: First Lieuts. H. J. Falvey and H. B. Morrison; 2d Lieuts. D. E. Austin, D. W. Mather and J. L. Scotton. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Major C. N. Black, O.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, Ord. Dept. (N.A.) (Jan. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. R. C. Black, O.R.C., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. C. Wright, O.R.C., to Springfield, Mass., Springfield Armory, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second Lieuts. J. L. Hawn and R. C. Kendall, S.R.C., to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE OFFICERS.

Appointments of privates first class, S.R.C., as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., announced: H. M. Brown, A. B. Cole, P. W. Duell, W. B. Farrar, E. E. Kiplinger, D. D. Madden, G. A. Phillips and D. L. Ryan. They will report at Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of the S.R.C. as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., are announced: Sergt. L. D. Quackenbush; Corp. E. B. Spencer; Pvts. 1st Class S. Evans, L. J. McClung and B. H. Spiney; Musician J. M. Hazen. They will report at Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class G. D. Carrington, S.R.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Sergts. 1st Class J. F. Brown, M. Reynolds and H. Secord, 84th Aero Squad, S.R.C., to first lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of the S.R.C. in Av. Sec., S.R.C., as indicated, are announced: As first lieutenants—Pvts. 1st Class J. B. Kelsey, J. Q. Lockman, F. G. Russ, J. G. Tyssowski and C. H. Young. As second lieutenants—Sergts. R. Clark, H. E. Radcliffe and I. B. Vanocer; Pvts. 1st Class R. C. Aulmann, G. M. Bent, H. G. Brady, J. J. Byrne, H. H. Catching, E. E. Christena, P. F. Crane, P. B. Cromelin, R. Currier, C. V. Daiger, Jr., E. David, J. M. Devers, K. W. Dick, D. L. Dwyer, H. Flack, C. T. Gilbert, G. H. Hannum, E. S. Hansberger, W. H. Hine, C. W. Kemper, W. H. Lipscomb, C. A. Neff, H. Palmer, F. L. Stewart, V. V. Straub, R. H. Street, H. S. Tseple, G. G. Vaughan, P. Ward and E. C. Webb. The above officers will report at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Wilbur Wright Field, Fairchild, Ohio: First Lieuts. L. F. Ream, E. G. McGee, R. W. Howell, W. F. Fitch, M. B. Horner, L. W. Kibler, S. S. Marks, O. P. McCord and D. Babcock. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieuts. T. H. Stukes and G. B. Young to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. H. Stevens to Fort Douglas, Utah; 2d Lieut. J. S. Elliott to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to report in person to the C.S.O. of Army for duty: Major J. S. Holden; 2d Lieuts. R. E. Dennison and W. P. McQuade. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The following officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., are announced as duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights: First Lieut. W. J. Creighton and W. B. Kuen. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. W. J. Gallagher to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. L. G. Woodward to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Neff to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. I. E. Westheimer to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. D. R. Jackson to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Kenyon, Jr., to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. E. O. Lindsay to Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. W. Thompson to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field. (Jan. 17, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Capt. B. Davids, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 56th Art. (C.A.C.), and Capt. E. L. Seecord, Jr., C.A.R.C., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 826-829.

ENLISTMENT OF MEN DISABLED IN SERVICE.

Section 304 of the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917, provides:

Sec. 304. That in cases of dismemberment, of injuries to sight or hearing, and of other injuries commonly causing permanent disability, the injured person shall follow such course or courses of rehabilitation, re-education, and vocational training as the United States may provide or procure to be provided. Should such course prevent the injured person from following a substantially gainful occupation while taking same, a form of enlistment may be required which shall bring the injured person into the military or naval service. Such enlistment shall entitle the person to full pay as during the last month of his active service, and his family to family allowances and allotment as hereinbefore provided in lieu of all other compensation for the time being. In case of his wilful failure properly to follow such course or so to enlist, payment of compensation shall be suspended until such wilful failure ceases and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

An advance copy of a War Department general order of Jan. 1, 1918, announces that—

Enlistments of disabled former soldiers for purposes of

rehabilitation under the provisions of Sec. 304 of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, will be for the Regular Army, and the regular enlistment Form 22, A.G.O., will be used, the notation "Disabled Soldier" being made at the top of first page of the form, and the declaration and oath changed by erasing the words "for the period of three years in the active service and four years in the Regular Army Reserve," substituting therefor the words "under the provisions of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917." In the oath the words "unless sooner" will be erased, substituting therefor the word "until."

all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited. The Act of March 3, 1899, governing service for retirement in the Navy, provides that active war service during the Civil or Spanish-American War shall be counted as double time. Held, that in computing the thirty years' service for retirement of an enlisted man in the Army, time actually served by him in the Navy should be computed by Navy standards and war service therein should be counted as double time."

ADDRESSES WANTED FOR MILEAGE CHECKS.

Office of Department Quartermaster,

Central Dept., U.S.A., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Enclosed please find a list of officers whose mileage checks have been returned to this office for want of proper address. Will you kindly publish this list for the benefit of the officers concerned?

H. P. HOWARD, Col., Q.M. Corps,

In charge of office.

Mileage checks for the following officers are held in the office of the department quartermaster, Central Department, Michigan Boulevard Building, Chicago, Ill., for proper address:

Name—rank and organization—former address.
 Alexander, William A., Lt., M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Amende, Carl W., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
 Anderson, Harry J., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Avery, Samuel D., Lt., Inf., M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Ayers, Donald T., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
 Baat, P. J., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
 Berryman, Brownell, Lt., Cav., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Black, Guy, Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Blake, G. O., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Blum, Otto C., Lt., 8th Tr. Bn., O.R.C., Cp. Sherman, Ohio.
 Booy, John, Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Bowersox, Geo., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Z. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Branson, D. P., Capt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Brown, Maurice E., Capt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Bruce, Grover C., Lt., M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Bulger, John C., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Custer, Louisville, Ky.
 Button, Frank W., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Button, Meade A., Lt., M.C., Cp. Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
 Compton, Boyd M., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Cotter, Harry A., Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Croft, John M., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Cromwell, Charles D., Lt., M.C.N.G., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
 Crooks, John H., Lt., M.O.R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Driscoll, Conrad G., Lt., F.R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 DuMars, Eliot C., Lt., M.O.R.C., Cp. Z. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Eagan, Robert E., Lt., M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Erskine, Earl B., Lt., M.C., Cp. Albert Mills, Long Island, N.Y.
 Evans, Stuart D., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Farrell, Wm. F., Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Fries, Fred K., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Gaston, Geo., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Greene, Charlotte, N.C.
 Gay, Elwyn B., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Greene, Charlotte, N.C.
 Gaylord, William M., Lt., F.A.R.C., Mineola, Long Island, N.Y.
 Gair, Alton E., Lt., O.R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Graham, J. A., Lt., M.R.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
 Greenhields, Robert McK., Lt., M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Griffin, Ralph C., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
 Harper, Ted O., Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Hartley, Edward W., Lt., F.A.R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Hayden, Frank R., Lt., O.R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Hay, Walter P., Lt., F.A.R.C., Cp. Z. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Hutchinson, Thomas V., Lt., Cav., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Johnson, James H., Lt., M.O.R.C., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
 Johnson, O. W., Capt., 1st Minn. Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 Joplin, Warren F., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Z. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Keifer, Louis F., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Z. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Kuschke, Albert R., Lt., 21st Cav., Cp. Devens, Ayer, Mass.
 Larson, Olaf, Disb., Q.M., Monmouth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 Lewis, Chas. F., Capt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Longwell, Benjamin J., Capt., M.N.C., Gettysburg, Pa.
 McClain, Alpha O., Lt., Cav., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 McOsker, Edward J., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Macrae, Jas. C., Capt., M.C. (Ia.), Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
 Mann, James H., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Maxfield, Geo. W., Lt., F.R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Miller, George W., Lt., F.R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Montgomery, Herbert L., Lt., 339th F.A., U.S.R., Cp. Dodge, Ia.
 Montgomery, Stanley D., Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Greene, N.C.
 Murray, J. Bell, Lt., F.A.R.C., Prospect Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 Mulkey, Oren A., Lt., Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 Murray, Frank C., Lt., M.R.C., Yankton, S.D.
 Nelson, Jean E., Lt., Inf., R.C., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Outcalt, John F., Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Peck, Walter E., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 Piercy, James, Lt., Cav., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Pierce, Roscoe C., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Rees, Joseph M., Lt., Inf., N.A., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
 Robinson, John D., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Scifres, Benj. M., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Z. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Sibbern, Drexel J., Lt., F.A., U.S.R., Cp. Dodge, Iowa.
 Smith, Alexander G., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Stokes, Philip D., Capt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Strickling, Chas. W., Lt., F.A.R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Teachman, Frank R., Lt., M.O.R.C., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
 Terry, Richard V. D., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Ky.
 Utterback, Robert E., Lt., O.R.C., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
 Wacker, Herbert R., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Weish, Eugene C., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Grant, Rockford, Ill.
 White, Claude A., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Fort Riley, Kas.
 Wilson, Archibald C., Lt., F.A.R.C., Cp. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Wright, Allen W., Lt., Inf., R.C., Cp. Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
 Young, Harry L., Lt., Inf., U.S.R., Cp. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Alabama—James T. Spence, Jr., Buffalo; Will L. Wilkerson, first alternate, Prattville.

Arkansas—Harry Fritzius, Blytheville.

Ind.iana—Elmer F. Bossert, Liberty.

Iowa—Wilson B. Higgins, 1914 Eighth street, Des Moines; George F. Malcolm, second alternate, Pocahontas; William W. Gibson, Nodaway; John W. Woodman, first alternate, Russell; Randolph H. Driftmier, second alternate, Clarinda.

Kentucky—John H. Enlow, first alternate, Lexington.

Massachusetts—Edmund J. Kyle, 2 Mt. Vernon street, Charlestown.

Michigan—Bernard F. Shinkman, Grand Rapids; Carroll Cameron, 1165 Seyburn avenue, Detroit; Albert P. Eddy, Laurium.

Mississippi—Oscar R. Johnston, Friar Point; George W. Sherman, first alternate, Columbus.

Missouri—Josiah J. Robertson, Mt. Leonard.

New Hampshire—Charles A. Wetherbee, Milford; Robert H. Doran, first alternate, Littleton; George F. Thibodeau, second alternate, Newport.

New York—Gordon W. Couch, second alternate, 169 Park avenue, Watertown.

North Carolina—Charles Mehegan, Kingston; Thomas

M. Wells, Wilmington; Frederick S. Wilson, Fayetteville.
Ohio—Charles D.M. Boliman, Maumee; Herbert D. Kelly, second alternate, 924 Prospect avenue, Toledo.
Pennsylvania—Frank H. Macfarland, second alternate, Twenty-first and Lehigh street, Philadelphia.
South Carolina—William P. Bowers, Hampton.
Texas—Thomas H. Stanley, Weatherford; Wilburn V. Lunn, LaGrange.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Kansas—Theodore R. Blevins, Co. B, 139th Inf., Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Joseph J. Venable, Co. B, 139th Inf., Camp Doniphan, Okla.

Wisconsin—Helmer W. Lystand, Co. C, 128th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas; Edward M. Squiers, Sergt. Major, 127th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

DIVISION DESIGNATIONS.

From Camp Lee, Va., a correspondent writes to add another to the list of distinctive designations adopted by National Guard or National Army Divisions. He says:

"Now the 80th Division of the National Army, in real winter quarters in the 'Sunny South'—the mercury hovering at a point between 4 and 6 degrees below zero—receives its distinctive designation. The baptism occurred at Camp Lee, just outside Petersburg, Va., in connection with a memorable tribute by soldiers to a departed soldier—the leader of the Lost Cause. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"The 319th Infantry conceived the idea and conducted the exercises. The regiment is made up of drafted men from Pennsylvania. These soldiers of the North assembled to eulogize the soldier of the South. They had as their guests the legislative body of the State of Virginia, Senate and House of Delegates; and also the members of A. P. Hill Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Petersburg, headed by former Governor Mann. The lawmakers and veterans regarded it as one of the most notable occasions in the history of the state, and they said so.

"The baptism occurred as the climax of a brief but inspiring address by Brig. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, commanding the 80th Division and the camp. After thanking the people of Virginia for their hospitable treatment of the soldiers of the command, General Brett concluded: 'When the great call comes for us to go "over there," and we have stood the acid test of battle, then—and not until then—bestow on us the name, "Lee Division."

"Enthusiastic cheering followed General Brett's suggestion, and it was adopted unanimously, with this slight modification—the 80th Division will not have to wait until it has stood the acid test of battle; it was then and there named 'Lee Division,' and as such will be known in history until the end of time."

From Camp Hill, Va., another correspondent writes: "In your list of states comprising the 41st ('Sunset') Division you left out the state that contributed more men to this division than any other state. The 1st North Dakota, now the 164th Infantry, had about 2,000 men when it left North Dakota. The 2d North Dakota (which was split up) had about 1,600 men when they left North Dakota. All the men in the 2d North Dakota were left in the 41st Division, going to various organizations. I have never seen North Dakota mentioned in the lineup of the 41st Division. Will you kindly give the state due credit?"

AN ORDER TO THE D.C. GUARD.

Major John A. Dapray, U.S.A., who has been acting as The Adjutant General with rank of lieutenant colonel, commanding District of Columbia National Guard, has been relieved at his own request and assigned to other duty. He recently issued a general order setting a standard of military deportment in the D.C. National Guard, and of this a correspondent writes:

"Those who are in a position to know the real reason which prompted this order say that back of the drastic requirements as set forth in it is a story of one of the boldest acts of military discipline ever exercised, and yet one of the most righteous. As the story goes, a member of the National Guard who has been more or less boastful of his powerful political friendships, undertook to ignore and defy certain rules and regulations which all military men are expected to heed and respect. A conference was held between Colonel Dapray, acting commanding general of the D.C. Militia, and certain high officials, and thereafter the order was issued. But the next day new acts in disregard of regular military methods were again committed by the same officer, who seemed confident of his political backing, and with startling results. Colonel Dapray, who has a reputation for fearless but fair and impartial discipline, was not slow to act, and the offending officer was promptly placed in arrest, while charges were filed against him. Of what followed this much is known officially. The officer charged with offenses was not tried on account of some technicality and Colonel Dapray asked to be relieved from further duty with the D.C. National Guard, assigning as a reason his preference for other duty. He was relieved 'upon his own request' and assigned to the preferred duty."

The order referred to, G.O. 2, N.G.D.C., Jan. 10, 1918, directs attention to the fact that it is improper and contrary to Army Regulations for any officer to use any efforts to influence legislation or to procure personal favor or consideration, except through regular military channels. Under this military prohibition any member of the D.C. Militia or the D.C. National Guard is forbidden, in a manner different from that prescribed and authorized "from agitating, discussing or recommending to Congress, or to any official of the Government, any matter bearing on military legislation." Attention is also directed to the military prohibition which declares that "deliberations or discussions among military men, conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation towards others in the military service," are prohibited.

"This prohibition," the order adds, "must be construed to forbid any person in the military establishment from indulging in boasts or protestations of intimate acquaintance with high officials, which intimacy might be understood to suggest a basis for exercising special influence for or against any measure or matter connected with the military establishment. Personal acquaintance or friendships between persons in the military establishment and those prominent in official life are personal privileges and distinctions which should never be used among military men or in military circles in a spirit of public or private boastfulness, egotism or self-aggrandizement."

Especially is this so with regard to the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet. And any officer who makes light reference to his intimacy or friendship with any such distinguished persons is guilty of an action calculated to bring opprobrium upon the military Service. Military men, of all others, are expected at all times and in all places to show that degree of respect and veneration for the President of the United States and his Cabinet, especially in war times, as will give unchallengeable guarantee of the respect in which they are held by the entire military establishment."

Attention is also directed to the rules and customs governing the wearing of the prescribed uniform. Members of the National Guard are authorized to wear their uniform when actually on military duty or upon particular occasions when directed by competent authority. But the National Guard not in the Federal service is not entitled to wear the uniform at all times and in all places. Men engaged in civic avocations have no right to wear the military uniform of their grade in the District of Columbia National Guard when not engaged on any military duty. Therefore the practice of some in wearing the uniform at all times and in all places, even when not on military duty of any kind, is prohibited. The status of the National Guardsmen not called into the Federal service and not on any duly prescribed military duty is that of a civilian citizen."

The order calls attention to absences without authority, and adds: "Only the minimum amount of time is required of officers and men in the District of Columbia military service, and whenever an officer finds that his civic avocation will prevent the giving of that minimum amount of time to the military service required of him, he should at once resign, or expect to be suspended from office on account of neglect of official duty. * * * The National Guard is not a place wherein men can seek prestige or distinction without rendering the prescribed adequate military service required of them." In conclusion, civilians, whether they be employers, business associates or official superiors, are all appealed to to co-ordinate their efforts with those of National Guardsmen towards the securing of the best results which this General Order is intended to achieve.

THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

The Secretary of War made public on Jan. 17 a letter written to Governor Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, on Jan. 4, relating to certain transfers and discharges in National Guard divisions. The Governor had written on Dec. 28 to call attention to certain conditions rumored to prevail in the 29th Division, of which the New Jersey National Guard constitute a part.

With reference to the 104th Engineers, Secretary Baker states that this regiment is composed of the 1st Battalion of N.J. Engrs.; Co. K, 1st N.J. Inf.; Co. G, 2d N.J. Inf.; Cos. I and L, 3d N.J. Inf.; Co. L, 4th N.J. Inf., and Co. F, 5th N.J. Inf. The probabilities are, the letter adds, that in the reorganization of this regiment the officers of the Infantry companies which were converted into Engineers were not qualified Engineer officers, and the colonel of the regiment has sought to replace them with officers possessing an engineer education and who are capable of performing the technical duties pertaining to Engineer troops. As to preference being shown to Reserve officers who are graduates of training camps, definite instructions were given the commanding generals of the National Guard divisions to the effect that no Reserve Corps or National Army officers were to be utilized in any grade until all suitable National Guard officers of that grade had been given permanent assignments. The two New Jersey Infantry regiments—the 113th and 114th—are now commanded, respectively, by Colonels Fraser and Van Walraven, both National Guard officers of New Jersey. The 112th Field Artillery is commanded by Colonel Gilmore, of New Jersey. Colonel Van Walraven had been ordered before a board to determine his physical fitness, the result not being known at the time.

"The War Department," the letter continues, "is making strenuous efforts to see that only officers who are fit, physically and professionally, are to lead our men on the battlefields of Europe, and that these efforts are not being confined to the elimination of inefficient National Guard officers; but are being applied with equal force and rigidity to officers of the Regular Army, National Army, and of the Reserves. There has already been a number of Regular Army officers relieved of their commands upon the recommendation of boards of officers who have declared their physical unfitness to perform the duties of their grades. The sole effort has been to eliminate the unfit and to insure the retention of all those who are fully qualified. Officers of the Regular Army assigned to National Guard divisions have been specially selected for their fitness, having been tested out through many years of service, and it is but natural that but few of these should fail to pass the required test. The elimination of officers from the National Army is being conducted quite freely as in the National Guard."

Through consolidation of units a number of officers have been rendered surplus. Such as possess the necessary military qualifications will be used in officering corps and Army troops and their early assignment to these duties is in contemplation. Such as cannot be thus utilized will be sent abroad for performance of duty with our Expeditionary Forces. "No officer," Mr. Baker says in conclusion, "whether he be an officer of the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, or of the Reserves, who is really competent, enthusiastic in his work, and can meet the physical test, need have any fear of losing his commission."

NEW YORK STATE FORCES.

In order to give the State of New York a more efficient organization of state troops than is possible at present bills were introduced in both houses of the Legislature at Albany on Jan. 15 which propose to substitute permanently the New York Guard for the National Guard (N.Y.) now in the Federal service. The bills put the force under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill as "the general officer commanding."

In order to conform to the State constitution provision would be made for the appointment by the Governor of the "chiefs of staff departments," such as quartermaster, inspector general, etc. They might, however, be assigned to the staff of the adjutant general as commander of the Guard. Their commissions as chiefs of their respective departments, which expire with the term of the Governor, would not vacate any commissions already held by them in the Guard.

The various provisions throughout the present law specifically referring to the National Guard would be recast to apply to the New York Guard and impose upon it the same responsibilities and give it the same privi-

leges and immunities, while carefully limiting its federal service.

RECREATION HALL FOR CAMP FURLONG.

Some time ago it was reported through these columns that Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, 12th Cav., at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M., had raised a sum of money for a recreation hall at that place. The hall is now a reality, and is known as Moline Hall, named in honor of the city of Moline, Ill., whose citizens gave the bulk of the funds now in custody of Chaplain Beebe, at the request of Mrs. Annie F. Velie, for this purpose.

The hall is not quite complete, but will be ready for occupancy in a very short time. The War Department has been requested to expend some lumber and building materials on it, for the purpose of enlarging and making it more suitable for the needs of the camp.

The building is eighty feet long, and when complete will be about fifty feet in width, and will seat upward of 600. It will have a large stage for the production of amateur theatricals. Beside being used for this purpose, and as a chapel, it will be arranged for the playing of basketball, for hops and such other purposes as it may be needed. It will have a piano, phonograph, reading and correspondence rooms and a classroom.

This hall fills a long felt need at Camp Furlong, and all are enjoying the prospect of very soon getting into their new camp home.

RECREATION HALL AT CAMP FUNSTON.

Camp Funston, Kas., Jan. 17, 1918.

Col. James H. Reeves, commanding a regiment of troops in the National Army enlisted from Kansas exclusively, and his adjutant, Capt. C. J. Masseeck, are pioneers in the solution of a problem that has often vexed Army men, the problem of providing moral and healthful recreation for the enlisted man in his hours off duty. These Army officers have found the solution to the problem in the construction of an immense recreation hall which will be opened Jan. 30 and 31 to the members of the 353d Infantry at Camp Funston, Kas. The idea, once conceived, developed into plans for a building that would not only include facilities for the moral and physical development of the soldier, but would serve further as a guest house for Kansas people who visit their sons and brothers in this camp in great numbers.

The dimensions of the hall are 96 x 236 feet. Its construction is unique in that it was designed by a private; its two constructing engineers were privates; its superintendent of materials was a corporal; the chief engineer was a captain; its carpenters were privates and all are members of the 353d All-Kansas Infantry. The building will not only provide nooks and corners where the boys may entertain their relatives and friends in comfort and privacy, but will also provide for basketball and indoor baseball space, reading and writing rooms, classrooms and a library. Colonel Reeves believes that it is the largest building of its kind in the entire country. It was contributed outright by the generous people of Kansas, who not only subscribed an amount sufficient for its cost but an equal sum to be used by the regiment for recreational purposes when the 39th Division moves out to France.

Of these sturdy Kansas men, Colonel Reeves recently wrote: "It is perhaps quite natural that I should consider my own regiment as being the finest soldiers I have ever seen, but there is a large measure of the impersonal in the statement. They are superb, superb not only in body but likewise in mentality and spirit. They are not only good soldiers, vigorous and energetic, but they are clean soldiers. In four months of intimate contact with them I have yet to hear from any of them in any place, a single vulgar or obscene expression. Their capacity to learn, their willingness to serve, and their insistence that they be allowed to finish their soldiers' task, already so well begun by them, is apparent not only to me and my officers but to the division as well."

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., Jan. 21, 1918.

Brigadier General Hibiki, of the Japanese army, in company with his son, M. Hibiki, and Mr. Suga, his secretary, paid his respects to Brig. Gen. William S. Weigel, acting commander of this division, in a personal call and brief tour of inspection of the camp on the morning of Jan. 16. He represents a good-will mission of the Japanese Y.M.C.A.

The following board of officers has been appointed to meet at the headquarters of the 301st Engineers, 76th Division cantonment, National Army, at Ayer, Mass., for the purpose of examining all the candidates for provisional second lieutenants, Engineers Corps, who may be ordered to appear before it: Capts. A. W. Waldron and M. H. Pease, Engrs. R.C.; E. C. Greene and J. E. Hume, M.R.C., all with 301st Engineers.

A new course of instruction in the use of the Stokes mortar has begun at this camp. Major John A. Crane, F.A., N.A., has been assigned to the 302d Field Artillery, in this division. Capt. Burt English, Veterinary Corps, N.A., has been assigned to this cantonment as division veterinarian.

Major James Amory Sullivan, who has been commanding the 1st Battalion, 304th Infantry, here, has taken command of the 303d Machine Gun Battalion. Major F. P. Bradford, who has been commanding officer of the 303d Machine Gun Battalion, has taken command of the battalion. Major Sullivan has just left. Major John A. Murphy, Signal R.C., has recently been assigned to command the 317th Field Signal Battalion here.

On Jan. 18 the 301st Field Artillery was host to a dance given in the division officers' club house. The 151st Field Artillery Brigade passed in review before Brig. Gen. William S. McNair on Jan. 19. General McNair commands the brigade.

This camp has had an especially good record in regard to the health of the troops. The death rate has been much below the normal rate among civilians. Out of the 44,000 men who had been sent to camp by Jan. 8 only some thirty deaths occurred, and some of these were the result of accidents happening outside the cantonment. The heating system in use has shown itself to be a success. An average of only about fifty repairing jobs are necessary on it a day; and considering its extent, this makes the percentage of breaks very small.

The final drive for the sale of war risk insurance has begun in this cantonment and will continue until Feb. 12. The insurance officers and men will be very busy stirring up each company of the camp and talking personally with the men who have not taken out insurance. Up to Jan. 19 a total of \$140,571,500 had been reached in the camp. During the week beginning Jan. 13, \$11,970,000 worth was placed; the total number of policies was 16,981. The 5th Battalion of the 151st Depot Brigade has a percentage of 100, every man and officer having applied for some insurance.

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2ND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, O.R.C., on eligible list for Provisional Commission, now attached to Regular Army Regiment in Texas, desires mutual transfer with LIEUTENANT on same status, stationed in Eastern or Southeastern Department. Box 52, c/o Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, desires to effect a mutual transfer with any PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, in the Eastern or Southeastern Department. Any interested wire W. S. W., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

PROV. SECOND LIEUTENANT, COAST ARTILLERY, desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Commission dated Oct. 26, 1917. Address M. C. H., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

2ND LIEUTENANT, FIELD ARTILLERY, desires transfer to CAVALRY. Address Box 52, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, ORDNANCE, N.A., desires transfer to either FIELD ARTILLERY or INFANTRY. Address or wire Lieut. Pinckney Weeks, Ordnance Dept., Camp Shelby, Miss.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, RESERVE CORPS, stationed with 7th U.S. Infantry, Camp Greene, N.C., desires mutual transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, RESERVE CORPS, stationed at Fort Riley, Kas. Address E. G. ST. J., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED: Retired Non-commissioned Officer for duty at University of Colorado. Full pay and allowances. Excellent city and climate. Write Captain James A. Merritt, U.S.A., Ret., Boulder, Colo.

WANTED: OFFICER'S BLUE UNIFORM. Reasonable. Height 5 ft. 11 in., weight 175 lbs. Address E. C. K., Armory, Charlestown, Mass.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, Nov. 9, 1917, attached to Heavy Machine Gun Battalion (Mounted), desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address V. A. H., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, desires mutual transfer with OFFICER OF CAVALRY, assigned to Cavalry Regiment. Any proposition considered. Address E. S. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, June 14, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address L. A. R., c/o Army and Navy Journal.

FIRST SERGEANT'S ROLL CALL BLANKS: (A Watch Pocket Muster Roll) 10c ea., \$5 per 100. Send for list other military blanks, Coupon Books. THE EAGLE PRESS, "Service Printers," Portland, Me.

FORTY PRINTED FORMS. Exchange, Organization use. Watson Press, El Paso, Texas.

CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY, 1917, desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Bonus offered. Address Box 46, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, Oct. 25, 1917, desires transfer with PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Lieut. D. M. Hoagland, 8th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 41, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY, May 15, 1917, regiment in U.S., desires transfer to COAST ARTILLERY. Bonus. Address Box 43, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY to take charge of cadets at branch college. Write Major E. P. Lawton, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

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The Washington office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will change its address on Feb. 1 to the Evans Building, 1420 New York avenue, Washington, D.C. The change is made in response to a request of the Federal Reserve Board that we give up to them our present office in the Metropolitan Bank Building in order to facilitate the work of the board. Owing to the crowded condition of the Treasury building and the increase in its own work, the board has found it necessary to look outside for additional quarters and some time ago leased the rear half of the seventh floor of the Metropolitan Bank Building. In order further to consolidate its operations it is now desirous of obtaining the entire sev-

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enth floor, and with a patriotic desire to facilitate the operations of the board the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has consented to the cancellation of the lease of its office on this floor.

Because impurities have been discovered in a quantity of the candy kept for sale by the Navy Department to the men of the Navy an order was issued on Jan. 24 instructing Navy paymasters to discontinue the sale of candy. Secretary Daniels would not state what was the nature of the impurities which had been reported, but said that the stock of candy now on hand would be investigated to ascertain the extent to which the candy now on hand was unfit for sale. That any part of the stock was not up to the standard, it was stated, was deemed sufficient to justify the issuance of the order.

A bill authorizing the President to suspend, modify or annul sentences and orders of military courts-martial was submitted by Secretary of War Baker to Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 24. Such power is desirable, Mr. Baker said, because so many young men are being drawn into the Service who are not familiar with military law and usages. A similar bill has been introduced in the House.

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THE WAR CABINET BILL.

The action of Senator Chamberlain in introducing his so-called War Cabinet bill in the Senate on Jan. 21 recalls Gen. Emory Upton's statement in his chapter on "Military Legislation in 1862" that "the next law reads like a chapter from the Journals of the Continental Congress during the darkest days of the Revolution; the military committees which were primarily responsible for military legislation seemed incapable of profiting either by history or their own experience." The War Cabinet bill is apparently conceived with the idea of having its three members, selected from civil life, take supreme command of the military establishment of the United States over the General Staff, the General Board, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Commander-in-Chief. The broad scope of its powers was made plain in the Senate when Mr. Chamberlain introduced the measure and is shown by the text of the bill which appears on another page. Mr. Swanson, speaking for the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, voiced a decided objection to the Navy Department being considered under such legislation and particularly in a bill introduced by the Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Swanson flatly declared that "it is a bill to reorganize both the Army and Navy," and his opposition on parliamentary grounds was sound enough to have the measure go to the table for further consideration at a later day.

Just fifty-four years ago this week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL made in its issue of Jan. 30, 1864, page 361, almost its first protest against such civilian interference in military affairs as is the plain intent of the War Cabinet bill. We quote from those old pages on the subject of one of the worst examples of such interference the United States has ever had, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War:

"The revival of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War will affright the souls of our generals with the vision of new inquisitorial processes. Let them at once prepare for the visitation of three single gentlemen, vested with awful power of hauling them over the coals for all their doings and misdoings. In truth, however, we cannot see either the wisdom or the propriety of this military crowner's quest. The committee has no power or authority to adjudicate on any question. All it can do is to collect testimony without any ability to act on it. Now, we have already our proper military judicatures—courts of inquiry and courts-martial—whose province it is to investigate all military conduct that needs investigation, and who have the power not only to investigate but to act on the evidence. The committee last year made itself ridiculous by the questions it asked—questions which only served to reveal its own utter ignorance of military matters. Its work should never be extended beyond the three volumes of last year, which no mortal man now reads, but which future archaeologists may exhume as a curiosity of the great Rebellion."

The pages of Upton show how Congress, through its Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War in 1863, took credit to itself for supplying the Executive with all possible resources of money and men and then cast a slur on the military establishment, ignoring its own constant interference with military affairs. A report of the committee said: "Not upon those whose duty it was to provide the means necessary to put down the Rebellion, but upon those whose duty it was to rightfully apply those means and the agents they employed for that purpose, rested the blame, if any, that the hopes of the nation have not been realized and its expectations have been so long disappointed." As to where command should actually lie in war, General Upton had no doubts. He wrote, in his analysis of the above statement: "In every military system which has triumphed in modern war the officers have been recognized as the brain of the army, and to prepare them for their trust governments have spared no pains to give them special education and training. Generals have not been left to acquire a knowledge of their profession on the field of maneuver in time of peace; they have been granted all the advantages of war academies, where they and all the members of their staffs have been taught in their minutest details all the principles of the military art." Congress always fought such schemes of training up to the time General Upton wrote his immortal work, and even as late as in the case of the National Defense Act we had another striking illustration of Congressional interference with the higher military education and command in its attempt to emasculate the General Staff provision, an interference which was negatived by the interpretation of the law made by Secretary Baker.

Mr. Chamberlain has done admirable service in his advocacy of the principle of universal military training,

but he now proposes a scheme of interference with military control that contains elements of the utmost dan-

ger. Whatever the shortcomings of our war preparations, they can hardly be bettered by the diffusion of authority. If the War Cabinet is, on the other hand, to be without authority its procedure would be futile. That Senator Chamberlain is in danger of becoming a destructive rather than a constructive critic of our war progress is indicated by his recent speeches before the National Security League and in Congress.

It is well known that the President is absolutely opposed to the War Cabinet bill and that he proposes to fight it with all the force in his power. Upton, as we noted above, recorded the fact that Congress seems always incapable of profiting by history or its own experiences. It may be that an historian who has become President remembers Congressional interference with the Army and Navy in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Rebellion and the Spanish-American War and does not propose to allow those blunders, so costly in human lives, to be permitted again. We believe the people of the United States will be behind him in this effort to put a stop, in so far as the power of this bill is concerned, to repeating the fundamental cause of all our military errors in the past, civilian interference with our Army and Navy.

AVIATORS MAY LOSE EXTRA PAY.

The proposition to discontinue for the duration of the war the extra pay allowances for men in the Aviation Service is under consideration at the War Department. Under present regulations each aviation officer on duty requiring regular flights receives an increase of twenty-five per cent. in pay of his grade and length of service. Each duly qualified junior military aviator, while so serving, has the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held under his commission, if his rank is not higher than that of captain, and while on regular flight duty receives in addition an increase of fifty per cent. in pay of his grade and length of service. Each military aviator, while so serving, has rank, etc., one grade higher than under his commission, if the commission is not higher than that of captain, and while on regular flight duty receives in addition an increase of seventy-five per cent. in pay of his grade and length of service. In addition to this there is a ten per cent. increase in pay for foreign service.

With the bonus for flying duty and the foreign service pay the first lieutenants in the Aviation Corps receive more than \$4,000 a year. The reason advanced for the discontinuance of the fifty per cent. bonus is that the bonus was originally given because of the extra risk taken by those in that service, but it is contended that under war conditions the risk taken by the men in one branch of the Service is not more hazardous than that required of those in every branch. That aviation is more hazardous than other duty in times of peace is admitted. Under war conditions, however, it is claimed that statistics show that the Infantry service is equally, if not more, hazardous. No decision has been reached by the War Department.

ARMY NOTES.

General Bliss Arrives in France.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has arrived in France with his staff, according to a Paris dispatch of Jan. 24. General Bliss was a member of the American Commission to the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris, and attended the first meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles last month. He returned to the United States on December 15.

General Bliss will stay abroad indefinitely in order that he may represent the United States in the Inter-Allied War Council meetings. The statement is made on the best authority that General Bliss carried with him instructions from President Wilson to press for a vigorous offensive policy. Major Gen. John Biddle, Acting Chief of Staff, will retain that position for the time being, but the intimation is already received that there will be a new Chief of Staff named in the near future.

No Block in Infantry Promotions.

There is no block in Infantry promotions in the Army from first lieutenant to grade of captain, as some persons have supposed. There has, however, been a great deal of delay which the officers on duty in the War Department attribute to clerical delay. All those first lieutenants who were examined and passed up to June, 1917, will get their commissions within a short time. At present the delay, to some extent, can be attributed to the fact that Congress is in session, and all commissions for the Regular Army must await confirmation by the Senate before they can be issued.

The New Ordnance Department.

The reorganization plan of the Ordnance Department, begun by General Crozier months ago, is progressing rapidly. As set forth in our issue of Jan. 12 the organization contains four operating divisions and officers have now been assigned to them as follows: In the Procurement Division, which places all munition orders, Col. Samuel McRoberts, Ord. O.R.C., is in command; Col. Guy E. Tripp, formerly of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, is in charge of the Production Division, charged with oversight of all production; Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, is in charge of the Division of Inspection, which maintains oversight upon all munitions in production; and Col. O. C. Horney, N.A., who resigned from the U.S. Army, July 14, 1915, to take charge of the Aetna Explosives Company, has returned to the Service and been placed in command of the Supply Division. The General Advisory Board has been

placed in charge of Col. William S. Peirce, U.S.A.; the Engineering Bureau is under Col. John H. Rice, U.S.A., and the Control Bureau under Col. Tracy C. Dickson, U.S.A., who served under General Goethals at Panama.

The Americanized Enfield.

The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out at the plant of the Winchester Arms Company at New Haven, Conn., for American troops abroad was presented to President Wilson on Jan. 22, to be preserved as a personal souvenir. The President was told the rifles are being made at the rate of 2,000 a day, which is 800 more than ever were turned out for the British army at the same plant.

Promotions in Quartermaster Corps.

Since the recent changes have been made in the Quartermaster Corps there has been much interest shown in the promotions and in the fact that several junior officers were selected for promotion to vacancies in the National Army. That the senior lieutenant colonels would be the ones who would first receive the grade of colonel was the belief about the War Department, but the selection of Col. W. R. Grove upset such calculations. Then came the promotion of Cols. B. Frank Cheatham and Harry E. Wilkins. Lieut. Cols. Amos W. Kimball and W. E. Horton were senior to Colonel Cheatham. The lineal order of the other seniors of that grade was as follows: Lieutenant Colonels Kimball, Horton, Cheatham, George G. Bailey, Alexander M. Davis, Hugh J. Gallagher; while Lieutenant Colonels Wilkins and Grove were several numbers lower on the list. It had been confidently expected that all these officers would receive their promotions by this time. There has been much curiosity over the delay and it was rumored that the order for their promotion was prepared, but nothing has been made known regarding its fate since Major General Goethals was made Acting Chief of the Corps. There remain four vacancies to be filled in the grade of colonel and thirteen vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel. The Quartermaster vacancies in the rank of lieutenant colonel that have already been filled include Capt. C. P. Daly, 1st Lieut. J. Q. A. Brett, Capt. C. D. Hartman and Major T. L. Smith, U.S.A., retired.

General Goethals in Charge of Clothing Contracts.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, was placed in direct charge of all clothing contracts for the Army by Secretary of War Baker on Jan. 23. Hereafter General Goethals will work in this matter without intervention of the Board of Control for Labor Standards in Army Clothing. The board is dissolved, Secretary Baker announcing that the primary purpose for which the board had been created, which was to see that labor standards were maintained and to prevent sweatshop work on Army uniforms, had been attained. Mr. Baker added: "After conferring with General Goethals, it has been decided that the primary purpose for which the board was created has been finally accomplished; that the work is now so organized that the remaining activities are administrative in character and can best be done under the direct control and supervision of the Quartermaster General."

Dental Corps Promotions.

The promotion of eighty-six officers of the Dental Corps of the Army is noted in our special orders of the War Department, which we publish in this issue. As we pointed out last week, in addition to the sixty-five majors in the present corps, the remainder of the 200 dental officers will be eligible to promotion to major upon completing a year's service in the Dental Corps, succeeding to vacancies by seniority.

The dental division of the Medical Department of the Army looks after all matters pertaining to dentistry in the military establishment. Major William H. G. Logan, M.R.C., formerly dental surgeon of Chicago, is the head of the personnel division, which has charge of the Regular Army dental officers, and also of the officers of the Dental Reserve Corps. At the outset of the war there was no dental officers' reserve. Today there are about 5,000 commissioned officers in the reserve, of whom something more than 3,000 have not yet been ordered to active duty. Oral surgeons will be assigned to duty at all base hospitals, camps, cantonments and expeditions, and thus far 200 dental surgeons have been assigned to duty with them. For the training of dental surgeons for this especial class of duty the Medical Department has established courses in the following dental schools: Evans's Dental School at Philadelphia Pa.; Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., and Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Results of a Bad Precedent.

The prediction of Army officers that the action of the President in ordering the reorganization of the Delaware troops, as was described in our issue of January 19, would result in a flood of similar requests has been quickly proven. Two specific cases which have come to attention have to do with the troops from New Jersey and those from the city of Philadelphia. Governor Edge of New Jersey, in a caustic letter to the Secretary of War, stated frankly that he considered the action taken at the instance of Senator Saulsbury had created a precedent and that he would insist upon New Jersey receiving the same privilege. A delegation representing the patriotic societies of Philadelphia has visited the War Department to present a similar demand on the part of the city's troops.

So far as can be ascertained there is no disposition on the part of the War Department to accede to either request, although no statement has been issued explain-

ing the reasons for the exception made in the case of the Delaware troops. One of the curious circumstances of this whole proceeding is that the order for the movement of the Delaware troops has never come through the regular channels, although the movement has been completed.

Distinguished Service Decorations.

The Secretary of War has notified Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that the Department is opposed to the proposal that an American Legion of Honor be established. It is known, however, that Secretary Baker is in favor of granting to American soldiers, officers and men, the right to accept and wear decorations awarded by others of the Allied nations. The War Department has under consideration the establishment of a Distinguished Service medal or cross to be awarded under conditions similar to those prescribed by Great Britain for its decoration of the same name.

Hospital at Cape May.

Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the new hospital to be established by the Army Medical Department at Cape May, N.J. The department has taken over under a lease closed last week the Cape May hotel, where it will install the equipment for a thousand-bed hospital. Officers of the department have taken possession of the hotel, and workmen will begin operations at once to make the necessary changes in the buildings.

NEW ARMY WAREHOUSES COMPLETED.

The completion of a number of the storage warehouses which the War Department has been constructing at a number of distributing centers is an element that is expected to aid materially in the relief of the congestion on the railroads which was, to some extent, attributed to heavy shipments of Government supplies. At one point in the Eastern section, where the congestion was felt most severely, the contents of a great many cars have been removed and safely stored to await the call of the forces abroad.

The War Department has not made any announcement of the exact location of all these large storehouses, but the character of construction is such as to indicate that the Government expects to use them for several years. Some of them are built to last for many years, but others are of a more temporary type. It has been stated at the War Department that within the past week a large number of cars which were in use carrying supplies can now be released for ordinary commercial business and the relief at many of the large terminals is notable since the enforced holidays in other lines which were brought about through the edict of the Fuel Administration.

INCREASE OF MARINE CORPS DISCUSSED.

While no definite announcement has been made to that effect it is not improbable that a recommendation will be made within a short time to increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps by the addition of approximately 30,000 men. In view of the fact that the Marine Corps is especially well equipped in the matter of training camps and schools it has been pointed out that the increase in men can be handled without involving any large expenditure for that feature of the increase.

The Marine Corps has the training camps at Quantico, Va.; Paris Island, S.C., and at Mare Island, Cal., and the 30,000 additional men can be accommodated and trained at these camps just as soon as the men who have finished their course of training are distributed for foreign and other service allotted to the Marines. The largest and best equipped of the camps is that at Quantico, which has facilities for every type of training and where the instructors include many of the most efficient officers in the corps, augmented by numerous instructors from the Allied nations who have had long experience on the European battlefields.

Among the items of Army news made public during the past week are: That on Jan. 21 the total acceptances of recruits for the Regular Army were 656, making the acceptances in the Regular Army since April 1, 1917, run up to a total of 358,974. That the total strength of the Army Nurse Corps, including Reserves, had increased from 373 on April 6, 1917, to 4,738 on Jan. 21, 1918. That when war was declared the strength of the U.S. Army in animals was 66,145 and on Jan. 18 it was over 344,000. And yet on Jan. 19 Senator Chamberlain said in his speech before the National Security League in New York city: "The Military Establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends."

The President is quoted as having said, while in conference with Democratic Senators on Jan. 21, that under the present organization the war record of the Government has been one of great accomplishments and would result in placing abroad by next June twice the number of Americans originally planned. When Secretary of War Baker was asked about the matter he said: "The progress of the Department has been a constant development and many difficulties and obstacles have been removed or overcome. I cannot discuss numbers of men in France or numbers to be in France at any particular time, but we have made substantial progress."

THE WAR CABINET BILL.

Following is the text of the War Cabinet bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain on Jan. 21:

Text of the Bill.

B. 3885. Mr. Chamberlain.—Be it enacted, etc. That there is hereby created a war cabinet, to be composed of three distinguished citizens of demonstrated executive ability, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, through which war cabinet the President may exercise such of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States as are herein-mentioned and described.

Sec. 2. That said war cabinet shall have jurisdiction and authority as follows:

(a) To consider, devise, and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and, in the manner herein-after prescribed, to direct and procure the execution of the same.

(b) To supervise, co-ordinate, direct, and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials, and agencies of the Government in so far as, in the judgment of the war cabinet, it may be necessary or advisable so to do for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war.

(c) To consider and determine, upon its own motion or upon submission to it, subject to review by the President, all differences and questions relating to the conduct and prosecution of the war that may arise between any such departments, officials, and agencies of the Government.

(d) To require information from, and utilize the services of, any or all executive departments and executive officers or agents of the United States and of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia necessary or helpful in the proper performance of the duties of said war cabinet.

(e) In the exercise of the jurisdiction and authority hereby conferred to make, subject to review by the President, the necessary orders to any such department, bureaus, official, or agency of the Government, and such decisions as the matters under consideration may require or warrant.

(f) To make rules and regulations governing its own procedure; and said war cabinet shall, upon completion of its membership, immediately organize and thereupon and thereafter proceed to an expeditious disposition of all matters coming before it.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall assign to duty with the war cabinet such commissioned officers as said war cabinet may request; and said war cabinet shall employ all clerical and other employees required for service with it; and in addition to the officers assigned thereto as herein provided the President may appoint for duty with said war cabinet such officers as the war cabinet may determine to be necessary, who shall receive, until otherwise prescribed by law, such compensation as the war cabinet shall deem just and reasonable.

Sec. 4. That the salary of each member of the war cabinet shall be \$12,000 per annum, payable monthly; and for all salaries, compensations, and other expenses, including necessary offices, incurred in the maintenance and administration of the war cabinet and authorized under the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Sec. 5. That at the end of six months after the termination of the present war, or at such earlier date after the termination of the war as the President may designate, the war cabinet hereby created shall cease to exist, and the funds, records, and other public property pertaining thereto or under its control shall be transferred to such executive departments as the President may designate.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws and all regulations, orders, rules, and decisions of any executive department, bureau, official, or agency of the Government are hereby repealed in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and on all questions of construction of the provisions of this act and of any act making appropriations to carry out any of the provisions thereof the decision of the war cabinet shall, subject to the revision of the President, be final.

Objection to Including Navy.

After the reading of the bill Senator Swanson said: "I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon a question. This bill and another bill, introduced by the Military Affairs Committee, propose to reorganize entirely the Navy Department. The measure is applicable alike to the War Department and to the Navy Department. We of the Naval Affairs Committee are very well satisfied with the efficiency of the Navy Department and with what it has accomplished. It is efficient in food, in clothing, in munitions, and in guns, and we do not think the Navy should be reorganized by a bill reported from the Military Affairs Committee. We think this bill should be considered by both committees before it comes to the Senate for final disposition."

Mr. Chamberlain said: "The present bill is one which was prepared by the Military Affairs Committee in committee; it is really a committee bill and is not a bill of first impression introduced by me. I was instructed by the committee to present the bill and at the same time to report it back and ask that it go to the calendar, which I now do."

Mr. Swanson: "I was asking about the reference because it is a bill to reorganize both the Army and the Navy. The Naval Committee is not willing nor should it be expected to give up its right regarding the reorganization of the Navy to the Military Committee."

Mr. Chamberlain: "This bill does not reorganize anything. It creates a war cabinet."

Mr. Swanson: "It creates an entirely different system for the Navy and puts a whole lot of red tape around the Navy. It puts in the hands of a cabinet of three the munitions regarding the Navy, and disorganizes it, and use a lot of red tape to obtrude itself into the Navy. We are satisfied with the efficiency of the Navy; it has measured up in this war. We see no occasion for the Navy or the Navy Department to be reorganized. The Naval Committee should have an opportunity to see to what extent it needs reorganization to be made more efficient."

On further objection by Mr. Swanson to its immediate consideration the bill was laid over to be brought up on Jan. 24.

Senator Chamberlain Criticizes Military Establishment.

Senator Chamberlain made a speech before the National Security League in New York city on Jan. 19, which began as a conventional universal military training address and ended with this charge: "Now in conclusion, and I have only touched a few of the high spots, let me say that the military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States."

The President Replies.

President Wilson after inquiring of Mr. Chamberlain as to whether he had been correctly quoted in the papers and receiving an answer in the affirmative, with one minor qualification, issued a statement in reply to the charges, in the course of which he said:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen. But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated. Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation.

"The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand. To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the Government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice."

Charges Renewed in Senate.

Senator Chamberlain made a long speech in the Senate on Jan. 24 in support of his charges that the Government had broken down in war preparations. He read into the record his speech delivered before the Security League in New York Jan. 19 and subsequent correspondence between himself and the President. He then charged that deaths of soldiers in cantonments were due to neglect, that the Ordnance Department did not use appropriations in 1916 for dies and jigs and was slow in providing munitions, and that Secretary of War Baker was in ignorance of clothing shortages at camps.

"Now that my truthfulness has been questioned," he said, "I feel it my duty to tell the country something I might not have told it in ordinary circumstances. I do it fearlessly as an American citizen who desires to help and not to hinder." The President's statement, Senator Chamberlain said, was due to the fact that he himself was misinformed; owing to the great rush of business due to the war, the President had probably not been able to ascertain the truth and did not know the truth.

Senator Kirby, of Arkansas, replied to Senator Chamberlain, defending the War Department. "The Senator states," said Senator Kirby, "that in 1914, when it was apparent that war was going to come, the Ordnance Department was absolutely quiescent, and that no move was made to manufacture heavy ordnance. He cites that as an instance of why the Military Establishment is inefficient. In 1914 the United States had not gone into the war, and since 1914 we fought out a Presidential campaign on the proposition that we should not go into war. Then why in 1914 should the Military Establishment have insisted that we ought to manufacture heavy ordnance at that time?"

Senator Kirby said in conclusion that he had heard the testimony at the Senate committee's war investigation, and that his opinion was "that the Military Department has not fallen down."

At the close of the debate, on motion of Senator Hitchcock, Senator Chamberlain's bill was referred to the Military Committee without objection.

Secretary Baker's Comment.

The attention of Secretary of War Baker was called to several points made by Senator Chamberlain and in reply he said: "The War Department is in a position where it cannot discuss a number of matters in detail right now." As to the criticism of the selection of the camp and cantonment sites the Secretary said: "Each camp site was selected by a board and there was a medical officer a member of each board. These boards were selected by the division commanders." Mr. Baker said he expected to appear before the House committee Jan. 26, and would be glad to appear before the Senate committee again to discuss the charges made.

Regarding the reorganization which has been in progress in the War Department Secretary Baker said: "The reorganization is in progress and has been going on since last May and will be continued until it has become effective in every branch of the work of the War Department. I am perfectly willing to discuss the situation, but I do not care to engage in a controversy at this time, especially as I have not had the opportunity to read Senator Chamberlain's speech in full."

Concerning charges made by Senator Chamberlain that there had been a shortage of clothing at the camps the Secretary said: "On Jan. 1 the shortage of overcoats reported at Camp Dix was nineteen, and there was a shortage of 1,440 woolen blouses. I am now informed that there is no shortage of any kind in clothing at that camp." At Camp Wadsworth, the Secretary said, "on Jan. 1 the shortage in overcoats was reported at forty-five and in woolen blouses 3,667. I have a report dated Jan. 15, which states that there is no shortage in overcoats, but all shortages in overcoats and blouses had been met on Jan. 5. The Department has supplied for issue a total of 2,400,000 overcoats and has supplied for issue 2,500,000 woolen blouses. Any shortage at any camp in the matter of overcoats and blouses is to be attributed to the matter of sizes and not to quantities."

THE ARMY AND NAVY NURSE CORPS.

The Secretary of War has given his approval to a bill introduced by Representative Dent for a reorganization of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and for an increase of pay to the members of the corps. The first provision of this bill changes the name of the corps to "Army Nurse Corps"; and provides that it shall consist of a superintendent; of as many chief nurses, nurses and reserve nurses as the Secretary may order; not exceeding six assistant superintendents; and for each Army abroad one director and not exceeding two assistant directors of nursing service, all of whom shall be graduates of hospital training school.

The pay of the nurses of the corps is to be advanced to \$750 a year for the first period of three years; then \$840, \$960 and \$1,020 for each three years period. The bill provides for retirement at three-quarters of the last duty pay; for an additional \$10 a month when on foreign service; and for transportation.

The demands upon the nursing corps have been so great that it is only by persistent effort that the superintendent has been able to find nurses enough to supply the foreign service and the increased call on account of epidemic diseases in camp.

The Army Nurse Corps has grown between April 6, 1917, and Jan. 21, 1918, from 170 in the Re-

serve and 203 in the Corps to 4,204 in the Reserve and 534 in the Corps, a total of 4,738. Practically all of these are in actual service in this country or abroad.

While the Army Medical Corps is urging recognition of the services of the Army nurses it may be stated that the Medical Corps of the Navy is equally interested in proper recognition of the services rendered by the Navy nurses. Attention has been called to the fact that at present there is no allowance made for uniforms of Navy nurses and an effort will be made to have the bill so amended as to authorize such allowance. It is also said that the training required for Navy nurses lasts several years and their compensation when compared with that given to the women employed as yeomen is inadequate. The nurse must have more special training to qualify for service. The women enlisted as yeomen are supplied with uniforms, while no such provision has been made for nurses.

The Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps reports the death of Anabel Roberts on Jan. 17, and of Helen Fairchild on Jan. 18, both abroad.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 16 agreed to S. Res. 185, directing the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to report the available number of trained nurses for service with the U.S. Army; and whether or not this present available number will be adequate when the Army shall more largely engage in active conflict; to report on advisability of at once establishing training courses or schools for nurses for future service with the Army hospitals, and to report what, if any, provisions have been made to this end by the War Department.

As amended and reported by the Senate Military Committee S. 3472 would authorize the Secretary of War to provide and issue upon payment of a reasonable charge therefor, distinctive buttons or badges to men drafted or volunteering for enlistment in the military forces who are exempted or rejected, and to provide a penalty for unlawfully wearing, procuring, or manufacturing the same.

The Senate Military Committee on Jan. 16 reported, without amendment, H.R. 7697, to authorize the calling into the service of the United States the Militia and other locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands.

The Senate Military Committee on Jan. 18 reported S. 3311, to provide for a Director of Munitions, who, under the President, shall have full power to purchase and to provide for, supervise, and control the procurement, manufacture, transportation, and distribution of munitions of war. The President may exercise through the Director of Munitions such of the powers and authority, now or hereafter vested in the President or heads of executive departments, as the President may deem necessary or appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this act. "Munitions of war" and "munitions" mean anything required to be provided for war purposes, and include arms, ammunition, warlike stores or material, and anything required for the equipment or transport purposes or for or in connection with the production of munitions.

The Senate Military Committee favorably reports S. 3471, to authorize the Secretary of War to grant furloughs with or without pay and allowances to enlisted men of the Army of the United States. Whenever during continuance of present war in the opinion of Secretary of War the interests of the Service or the national security and defense render it necessary or desirable, with or without pay and allowances or with partial pay and allowances, and for such periods as he may designate, to permit said enlisted men to engage in civil occupations and pursuits.

The Senate Military Committee recommends the passage of S. 3526, which will permit the organizing of a band in each regiment of Engineers of the Regular Army. Each regiment of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery of the Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army and Engineer regiments of the National Army are provided with bands, and the Engineer regiments of the Regular Army should not be handicapped by the absence of provisions for a band, says the Secretary of War.

The House Military Committee favorably reports S. 979, for the promotion and retirement of Col. David L. Brainard, Q.M.C., U.S.A. Colonel Brainard is the only officer now on the active list of the Army who received his commission for distinguished services. During this service with the Greely Arctic expedition he made the record for farthest north, and which stood until the Norwegian explorer Nansen fourteen years later temporarily set a higher latitude, which finally resulted in Admiral Peary gaining the world coveted honor of the North Pole for America. For these reasons, and the further reason that as a result of this Arctic expedition Colonel Brainard suffered a permanent injury to his eyesight from exposure in said service the passage of this bill is recommended.

The Secretary of War submits a proposed paragraph of legislation authorizing the Treasury to allow and credit in the accounts of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Jesse Mc. Carter, \$352.23 disallowed against him as a result of disbursements for items of miscellaneous expense in connection with a board detailed by the War Department to study cavalry drill systems of European armies.

A bill to extend the pension law of 1912 to officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State officers that served ninety days or more in the Union Army during the Civil War and to provide pensions for their widows, minor children and dependent parents was favorably reported to the House Jan. 23.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Mobilization of Man Power.

S. 3440. Mr. France.—To authorize the President to mobilize the Federal forces and to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States, by raising of troops in addition to those now available. First. To enroll according to residence, age, physical ability, nationality, training, status, occupation, profession and condition of employment all male citizens of the United States or male persons, not alien enemies, who have declared their intention to become citizens, whether they be at the time of such enrollment in or out of the service of the United States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, inclusive. Second. To enroll all such citizens or male persons, including those already in the armed forces of the United States, in classes according to ages. Those between ages of eighteen and twenty years, inclusive, to be designated the "Federal Cadet Corps," for training, military or non-military, or both, or for other forms of noncombatant national service; between twenty-one and thirty-one years, inclusive, the "Federal First Line of Defense Corps," for training, military or non-military, or both, for noncombatant military service or for military service in accordance with the provision of "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment, approved May 18, 1917, or for noncom-

national service as hereinafter provided: between thirty-two to thirty-six years, inclusive, the "Federal Second Line of Defense Corps," for training, military or nonmilitary, or both, or for other forms of noncombatant national service as hereinafter provided; between thirty-seven to forty-five years, inclusive, the "Federal Reserve Corps," for training military or nonmilitary or both, or for other forms of noncombatant national service, as hereinafter provided: The President is authorized to establish a continuing enrollment in the Federal Cadet Corps, to include those who may from time to time attain the age of eighteen years. All persons who may be enrolled as heretofore provided in any of such corps shall, at and by attainment of a higher age, be automatically transferred to the appropriate corps for that particular age.

Third. That, in addition to the classification as heretofore provided in accordance with ages of those to be enrolled, the President is authorized to establish a further classification, based upon qualification, training, or occupation, or previous occupation, of men from eighteen to forty-five, inclusive, whether already in service of U.S. or not, such classification to be made for purpose of determination of the man power of the nation, for more effective mobilization for service of the U.S., and in particular for those operations directly and immediately necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, such as: (a) Combatant military service, (b) noncombatant military service, (c) agricultural and food-production service, (d) manufacturing of iron and steel service, (e) Army and munition transportation-shipbuilding service, (f) Army and munition transportation-navigation service, (g) transportation-railway and railway-equipment building service, (h) railway-operation service, (i) fuel-production service, (j) metal-working and mining service, (k) medical service, and such other activities and services as may be deemed essential or desirable for the successful prosecution of the war, and that the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized to assign those so classified to corps to be formed, mobilized and designated for the performance of these respective services.

Fourth to tenth.—The remaining paragraphs of the bill relate to the manner of calling, officering, paying and assigning the additional forces.

S. 3445, Mr. Tillman.—During period of present war to give Navy or Marine Corps gun pointers or gun captains the additional pay now or hereafter provided, while temporarily absent by proper authority from duty under such detail as gun pointer or gun captain.

S. 3471-5, Mr. Chamberlain.—S. 3471, to authorize Secretary of War to grant furloughs without pay and allowances to enlisted men of Army of the U.S.; S. 3472, to authorize Secretary of War to provide and issue distinctive buttons or badges to men drafted or volunteering for enlistment who are exempted or rejected, and to provide penalty for unlawfully wearing same; S. 3473, to provide for importation into the U.S. without payment of duty of raw materials, parts or finished equipment for war purposes; S. 3475, to prescribe requisite form of proof of death under policies of insurance covering lives of persons in or serving with or attached to the military forces of the U.S.

S. 3522, Mr. Culberson.—Whoever, when the U.S. is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the U.S. or to promote the success of its enemies, or with intent to obstruct the sale by the U.S. of bonds or other securities of the U.S. or making of loans by or to U.S., and whoever, when U.S. is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in military or naval forces of U.S., or shall willfully obstruct recruiting or enlistment service of U.S., to injury of service or of U.S., shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

Composition of Corps of Engineers.

S. 3522, Mr. Chamberlain.—Amends the first and second paragraphs of Section 11 of the National Defense Act to read: "The Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general; 23 colonels; 30 lieutenants colonels; 72 majors; 152 captains; 148 first lieutenants; 79 second lieutenants; and the enlisted men hereinafter enumerated. The Engineer troops of the Corps of Engineers shall consist of seven regiments and two mounted battalions.

"Each regiment of Engineers shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 11 captains, 12 first lieutenants, 6 second lieutenants, 2 master engineers, senior grade, 1 regimental sergeant major, 2 regimental supply sergeants, 2 color sergeants, 1 sergeant bugler, 1 cook, 1 wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train, 1 band, 2 battalions."

Amends the fourth paragraph of Section 11 to read: "Each band of a regiment of Engineers shall consist of 1 band leader, 1 assistant band leader, 1 first sergeant (drum major), 2 band sergeants, 4 band corporals, 2 musicians, first class, 4 musicians, second class, 13 musicians, third class, and 2 cooks."

S. 3527, Mr. Chamberlain.—To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1885.

College Details.

S. 3528, Mr. Chamberlain.—To suspend for period of present emergency Section 45, 46 and 56 of National Defense Act, and enact the following:

"During the present emergency the President is authorized to detail such number of officers of the Army of the U.S., either active or retired, not above grade of colonel, as may be necessary for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions where one or more units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained; but total number of active officers so detailed at educational institutions shall not exceed 1,000, and no officer shall be so detailed who has not had at least one year's commissioned service in Army of U.S. Retired officers below grade of lieutenant colonel so detailed shall receive full pay and allowances of their grade, and retired officers above grade of major so detailed shall receive same pay and allowances as retired major would receive under like detail.

During present emergency the President is authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired, of the Army of U.S. as he may deem necessary, but active non-commissioned officers so detailed shall have had at least one year's active service, and total number of such active non-commissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed 3,000, and shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for Army of U.S. While detailed under provisions of this section retired non-coms. shall receive active pay and allowances.

During present emergency such arms, tents and equipment as Secretary of War shall deem necessary for proper military training shall be supplied by Government to schools and colleges other than those provided for in Section 47 of National Defense Act, having a course of military training prescribed by Secretary of War, and having not less than 100 physically fit male students above age of fourteen years, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and Secretary of War is authorized during present emergency to detail commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Army of U.S. to said schools and colleges, detailing not less than one such officer or non-commissioned officer to each 500 students under military instruction; but no officer or non-commissioned officer shall be so detailed who has not had at least one year's active service in Army of U.S.

S. 3533, Mr. Jones of Washington.—To prevent service of civil process during the war upon those enlisted in the military service of the United States.

S. 3576, Mr. Tillman.—To pay cash rewards to civilian employees of the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment when due to a suggestion or series of suggestions by them there results an improvement or economy in manufacturing process or plant or naval material, awards to be in addition to their usual compensation. No employee shall be paid a reward under this Act until he has properly executed an agreement that the use by the U.S. of the suggestion or series of suggestions made by him shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature from the U.S. by him, his heirs or assigns.

S. 3582, Mr. McKellar.—That all National Guard officers who have heretofore, or who may hereafter, be called before any efficiency board, and who have failed or who may hereafter fail to pass an efficiency examination before such boards; and all National Guard officers who have resigned rather than stand such

examinations heretofore ordered, and who desire to remain in the service or be called again into the service, shall be transferred upon their own applications, addressed to The Adjutant General, by order of The Adjutant General, to appropriate officers' training camps and be permitted to take the usual course in such training camps. If, at the end of such training period, said National Guard officers shall successfully pass the examinations at such officers' training camps, they shall be commissioned in their original rank, or, if this cannot be done without detriment to the Service, they shall be commissioned as recommended by the examining boards at such training camps in the same manner that other reserve officers are commissioned and assigned to active service.

S. 3586, Mr. McCumber.—To draft into the military service of the U.S. all male citizens over eighteen and under sixty-two years of age as a reserve army, to call into service any unit or division of such reserve army for service in transportation, shipbuilding, production of munitions of war and other war supplies as may be necessary, and to commandeer and take possession of any city or village in the U.S. any room or rooms used for rooming purposes and other rooms in private homes for quarters of soldiers and other employees, if necessary, and to pay for the use thereof just and reasonable compensation.

S. 3589, Mr. Sterling.—To reinstate Clarence W. Alger as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

S. 3594-6, Mr. Tillman.—S. 3594, for purchase of land to increase facilities at naval ammunition depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; S. 3595, for purchase of land to increase facilities at naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, N.J.; S. 3596, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to increase facilities for proof and test of ordnance material.

H.J. Res. 209, Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.—Requesting the President to take over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and to improve and operate it for purposes of national defense.

H.J. Res. 210, Mr. Gray of New Jersey.—Whereas the present star service flag generally in use is patented and the inventor receives a royalty, proposes the adoption by the Government of the U.S. as the official service flag of the following: For all patriotic work, excepting under arms, a flag with a white field and with one diagonal bar of blue from the upper left corner to the lower right corner and one diagonal bar of red from the upper right corner to the lower left corner, the red bar passing under the blue; and for service under arms, the same flag with the addition of a white star in the center.

H.J. Res. 212, Mr. Burnett.—Authorizing the readmission to the United States of resident aliens applying therefor after having been enlisted or conscripted for the military service of the United States or of one of the nations cobelligerents of the United States.

H. Res. 212, Mr. Reavis.—That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to select some suitable design for a service flag and present to the House legislation declaring such design to be the national service flag and prohibiting all patenting of the same.

H.R. 8001, Mr. Ramseyer.—Providing for the registration of all male persons of the United States between the ages of 16 and 60 years, both inclusive, for industrial and military service during present war and for one year thereafter; to prevent idleness; for assignment of all able-bodied male persons between ages of 18 and 60 years, both inclusive, to labor in some industry, business, trade or profession essential to maintenance of Military Establishment and necessary to protection and welfare of the people of U.S.

H.R. 8420, Mr. Zihlman.—Authorizing the Federal control and operation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8422, Mr. Denton.—To amend Sec. 401 of "War Risk Insurance" act, to provide that such insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or after entrance into the active service and before discharge or resignation, except that those in active war service at time of publication of the terms of such contract of insurance may apply at any time within 120 days thereafter and while in such service. Any in active service on or after April 6, 1917, who, while in such service and before expiration of 120 days after such publication, becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled or dies, or has died, without having applied, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable during his life in monthly installments of \$25 each; if he shall die before he shall have received 240 such installments, then \$25 per month shall be paid to his wife during her widowhood, or, if no wife surviving, to his child or children, or, if no children, to his dependent mother, or, if no dependent mother, to his dependent father, if and while they survive him: Provided, however, That not more than 240 of such monthly installments, including those received by such person during his total and permanent disability, shall be so paid; and in that event the amount of the monthly installments shall be apportioned between them as may be provided by regulations.

H.R. 8566, Mr. Vare.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to erect at the entrance to the Philadelphia Navy Yard a suitable gateway and accompanying buildings.

H.R. 8630, Mr. Tague.—To amend paragraph in Sec. 8 of act to authorize President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment, to read: "Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens and all male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have resided in this country for a period of two years or more, or any persons who have come to this country from countries now engaged in war against Germany, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe, not inconsistent with the terms of this Act."

H.R. 8639, Mr. Sells.—To exempt persons engaged in agriculture from military service, and for other purposes.

War Risk Insurance.

H.R. 8644, Mr. Kreider.—To amend War Risk Insurance Act. That Article III, Section 301, is hereby amended.

"Section 301. That if death results from injury—

"If the deceased leaves a widow or child, or if he leaves a [widowed mother] father or mother or both parents dependent upon him for support, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts. . . ."

[The italics indicate new text substituted for matter stricken out—in brackets.]

Section 2. That Article III, Section 302, subdivision (g), be amended to read as follows: "(g) If he has a father or mother, or both parents, dependent upon him for support, then in addition to the above amounts, \$10."

H.R. 8668, Mr. Langley.—For the payment of certain claims for travel pay from the place where honorably discharged to place of enlistment, growing out of service in the Army, as reported by the Court of Claims.

H.R. 8746, Mr. McKenzie.—To provide for the construction of a military road from the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to the proving grounds for artillery in Carroll and Jo Daviess counties, Ill.

H.R. 8757, Mr. Collier.—For erection of a military post at or near Vicksburg, Miss. Appropriates \$500,000.

H.R. 8820, Mr. Hicks.—To amend Sec. 1570 of the Revised Statutes to read: "Section 1570. Every seaman, landsman or marine who performs the duty of a fireman on board any vessel of war shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as seaman, landsman or marine a compensation at the rate of thirty-three cents a day for the time he is employed as fireman."

H.R. 8826, Mr. Neely.—To amend Section 3 of an Act to establish "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll," approved April 27, 1916, to provide that—Each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this act shall be paid . . . a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarterly yearly. Such special pension shall begin on day of filing application for enrollment after approval of this Act, and shall continue during life of beneficiary. Such special pension shall not deprive any such special pensioner of any other pension or of any benefit, right or privilege to which he is or may hereafter be entitled under any existing or subsequent law, but shall be in addition thereto. The special pension allowed under this Act shall not be subject to any attachment, execution, levy, tax, lien or detention under any process whatever. Service rendered subsequent to April 27, 1916, in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or any branch of the military or naval service, shall not act as a bar to the allowance or payment or continuance of

payment of the special pension of \$10 per month under the provisions of this Act."

Spanish War Pensions.

H.R. 8831, Mr. Waldow.—To pension under provisions of Act of June 27, 1890, the survivors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service and were honorably discharged, and widows and children under sixteen years of such persons. It shall not be necessary for the soldier to prove that he is incapacitated as result of Army or Navy service, provided he can prove disability is not the result of his own vicious habits or by accident. Widow's pension to be \$12 per month during her widowhood, provided the married soldier prior to passage of this act.

H.R. 8832, Mr. Howard.—To authorize certain late physicians and surgeons of the U.S. Volunteer Army in the war with Spain to practice their respective professions in any territory, district, dependency or possession of the U.S. under the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress upon the presentation and proof of certain facts.

H.R. 8836, Mr. Britten.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to name a first-class torpedo-boat destroyer the Augustus P. Gardner and to maintain in the American Navy a destroyer by that name as long as such craft form a part thereof.

H.R. 8838, Mr. Pratt.—To amend Section 314 of the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917, so as to include in its benefits of the \$25 pension rate, in addition to those widows specified in the section mentioned, the widows of the Mexican War or the various Indian wars and uprisings, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll.

H.R. 8826, Mr. Pou.—That all uniforms, accoutrements and equipment required for any officer of the military forces of the United States shall be furnished and issued to such officers by the Government at cost price under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the same shall be similar in quality and price for all officers of the same rank.

Reorganizing Medical Department.

H.R. 8937, Mr. Dyer.—To amend Sections 10 and 37 of the National Defense Act.

The Medical Department of the Army shall consist of one Surgeon General, rank of major general, who shall be chief of said department, assistants surgeons general in ratio of one-half of one per cent of total number of officers of Medical Corps provided by law, the assistants surgeons general to be equally distributed in grades of major general and brigadier general, Medical Corps, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Dental Corps, Dental Reserve Corps, Veterinary Corps, Veterinary Reserve Corps, Nurse Corps and contract surgeons authorized by law, the commissioned officers of which shall be citizens of U.S.; the enlisted force of Medical Department of Army and Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps as now provided by law.

Section 2. Commissioned officers of Medical Corps below rank of brigadier general shall be proportionately distributed in the several grades as now provided by law for Medical Corps of Navy.

Section 3. The Medical Reserve Corps shall be distributed as in Medical Corps of the Army.

Section 4. In time of war the President shall have authority to appoint in grade of consultant, to be equally distributed in grades of major general and brigadier general, such number of officers of Medical Officers' Reserve Corps as interests of the Service may demand. Provided, That reserve officers so appointed shall at no time exceed fifteen in number.

Section 5. Hereafter the President shall be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in commissioned personnel of Medical Department of Army of U.S. by ordering such officers of medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps, who shall have been in active service one year or more, to Army Medical School under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by Secretary of War, and such officers so ordered upon completion and satisfactory examination shall be commissioned in Medical Corps, U.S. Army, and be entitled to all pay, promotion and allowances of officers of like rank in Army of U.S., excepting that rate as now prescribed by law, for each year's active service as an enlisted man, contract surgeon or as a commissioned officer in Army of U.S., medical section Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, or Organized Militia in Federal service. Provided, That a board shall be convened by Secretary of War to pass upon physical condition of all applicants regardless of age. Provided further, That preference for appointment shall be given to those who have had longest aggregate active service in branches enumerated in this Act.

H.R. 9050, Mr. Stephens of Mississippi.—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant furloughs without pay and allowances to enlisted men of the Army.

H.R. 9052, Mr. Gandy.—To provide that service in the Mexican border service, in the precautionary-measures service, and in the present war prior to date of the proclamation of the President drafting National Guards into the Federal service by officers of the National Guard shall be counted in determining relative rank as between commissioned officers in the Army of the U.S.

H.R. 9069, Mr. Kraus.—Granting authority, on certain conditions, to the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate Armour Simp-

PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

At the recent meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held in Washington, D.C., among the recommendations adopted was: "That a committee be appointed to draw up tentative rules for the National Matches, 1918, such matches to be held providing the conditions attending the war permit of holding them. This committee to recommend a time and place for holding these matches."

It was also resolved that "all rifle ranges now available should be in constant use in so far as practicable for the training of our armed forces and the provisions of Section 113, National Defense Act, for the establishment of additional ranges should be made effective. The qualification of a rifleman should be recognized and rewarded by proper insignia of qualification, which should be awarded as soon after the score is shot as practicable. A School of Musketry should be established for the training of instructors for the Army, the commandant of this school to be the director of small arms practice of the Army; similar plans should be followed in the other military forces of the United States armed with the rifle. The promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard, Home Guard, civilian rifle clubs, colleges and schools can be conducted under the rules and regulations of this board now in effect, upon the resumption of the issue of arms and ammunition and other necessary range material."

The following officers of the National Rifle Association were recently elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. William Libby, New Jersey; 1st vice president, Major William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C.; 2d vice president, Major Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa; 3d vice president, C. C. Crossman, Missouri; treasurer, Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, New Jersey; secretary, Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee.

VACANCY IN CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The president and board of managers of the Daughters of the Cincinnati announce a vacancy to occur in June, 1918, in the Army and Navy Scholarship in Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York city, maintained by the society, for the daughter of an officer in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States, preferably of Cincinnati ancestry. Although in compliance with the laws of the university appointments to scholarships must be made annually, it is the intention of the society to reappoint its beneficiaries so that they may obtain a degree, which can generally be done in two years. It is advisable that the candidate obtain information

as to the regular courses of study (one of which the incumbent is required to take) before making application. This can be secured from the secretary of Teachers' College, New York, N.Y. Application for appointment should be made to Miss M. P. Hillhouse, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, 582 Palisade avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

The Troops in France.

Early this week American forces on the French front were in action on several occasions. General Pershing reported to the War Department on Jan. 25. Four men were killed on Jan. 21 and 22. Three of these deaths have been previously reported. The fourth man killed was Pvt. Fred P. Thompson, of Georgetown, Ill. There was an action also between American forces and the Germans on Jan. 20.

There was a dearth of news from the American headquarters in France early in the week, the only incidents of note being numerous airplane engagements by men in the Aviation Section and fatalities in that service. Many of the former members of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, formerly under the French colors, are back at the front, flying now in American uniform after their incorporation into the American Army. Among the flyers who have been out are Major William Thaw, Major Raoul Lufbery, Capt. Robert Rockwell and Capt. Dudley L. Hill. A German airplane was recently brought down by the American flyers, one of its occupants being killed and the other being taken uninjured. The prisoner aviator was invited to luncheon, during the course of which the new American officers secured information from him believed to be of considerable value. This aviator boasted that the German flyers would easily outclass the Americans.

Two American aviators, Harry F. W. Johnson, of South Bethlehem, Pa., and Landrum Ovington, of Paris, who are serving with the Lafayette Squadron engaged three German airmen on Jan. 19. Johnson was shot in the stomach, and descended. Ovington's machine was punctured by several bullets, but the aviator escaped uninjured. Johnson, an undergraduate of Lehigh University, was operated upon. His condition is satisfactory.

Lieuts. William A. Cheney and Oliver B. Sherwood and Pvt. George A. Beach were killed on Jan. 20 in a collision of airplanes over an American aviation school in France, the War Department was advised by General Pershing on Jan. 22.

On the same day General Pershing sent this cablegram to Secretary Baker in reply to inquiries as to the truth of reports of immoderate drinking among the men:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their task. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comment, especially by our Allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new lustre on American manhood."

Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, N.A. (Lieut. Col. U.S.A.), has been assigned to take charge of the branch of the office of the J.A.G. established in France by G.O. 7, Jan. 17, 1918, War Dept.

The report on the health conditions of the American Expeditionary Forces for the week ending Jan. 18 shows the non-effective rate 55.1 against 54.1 of the previous week. The pneumonia rate is slightly increased, but measles, scarlet fever and typhoid fever are materially lessened.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Killed in Action.

Jan. 29.—Corpl. Walter Roberts, Inf.; Hartline, Wash.
Jan. 31.—Pvt. Albert Cook, Inf.; West Almond, N.Y. Pvt. Harry V. Garman, Inf.; Catawba, Va. Pvt. Leo E. Radi, Inf.; Cleveland, Ohio.

Deaths from Disease and Accident.

Jan. 17.—Major William F. L. Simpson, Inf., appendicitis; El Paso, Texas. Second Lieut. Scott McCormick, Inf., explosion of hand grenades; New York, N.Y.
Jan. 3.—Pvt. 1st Class William J. Cumming, Ambulance Co., meningitis and measles; Bridgeport, Conn.
Jan. 7.—Pvt. Thomas O'Neil, Inf., killed by train; New York, N.Y.
Jan. 8.—Corpl. Frank L. Coffman, Inf., result of railroad accident; Freeport, Pa. Pvt. 1st Class Arthur R. Peterson, Ambulance Co., typhoid fever; Providence, R.I.
Jan. 11.—Pvt. William F. Lisoan, Engrs., pneumonia; Rome, N.Y.
Jan. 19.—Pvt. Joseph Bonner, Engrs., pneumonia; Ransonville, N.C.
Jan. 13.—Pvt. Benny Boyston, Labor Co., pneumonia; Saline, La.
Jan. 14.—Pvt. Marshall Bell, Labor Co., pneumonia; Washington, La. Pvt. John Covington, Stevedores, pneumonia; Dillon, S.C. Pvt. Howard Steadwick, Inf., tuberculosis; New York, N.Y.
Jan. 15.—Corpl. George G. Watts, pneumonia; Corvallis, Ore. Pvt. John V. Siesel, Inf., pneumonia; Gazelle, Cal. Pvt. Irvin L. Crone, Inf., pneumonia; Stewartsville, N.J. Pvt. Louis Osl Larson, Engrs., tuberculosis; Waunee, Ore.

Jan. 16.—Sergt. Frank Pickens, Base Hospital, septicemia; Youngstown, Ohio. Corpl. Guy Clark Morris, Engrs., pneumonia; Kokomo, Ind. Pvt. Charles G. Irons, Inf., pneumonia; Jersey City, N.J. Pvt. William W. Whalen, Field Hospital, pneumonia; Grand Forks, N.D. Pvt. Julius E. Batten, Marines, cerebro-spinal meningitis; Danville, Va. Pvt. John H. Connally, Inf., nephritis; New York, N.Y.

Jan. 17.—Pvt. 1st Class Theodore W. Farmer, Engrs., pneumonia; Albany, Ga. Pvt. Lekoy Walker, Labor Co., Q.M.C., pneumonia; Mowats, La. Pvt. George W. Vroman, Ammunition Train, pneumonia; Casper, Wyo. Pvt. Tanner Boyd, Labor Co., Q.M.C., pneumonia; Vaden, Miss. Pvt. Claude D. Perrin, Inf., pneumonia; Monroe, Ore. Pvt. Salvatore Colicci, Engrs., pneumonia; Esteria Caserta, Italy. Pvt. Thomas Ward, Stevedores, pneumonia; Hazlehurst, Ga. Seaman Parisi Athanasiou, U.S. transport, drowned; address not known.

Jan. 18.—Nurse Helen Fairchild, Base Hospital, acute yellow atrophy of the liver; Watertown, Pa. Sergt. Aaron Frazier, Stevedores, pneumonia; Selma, Ala. Corpl. Claude L. Robinson, Engrs., myocarditis; Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Corpl. John T. Fawcett, Engrs., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Cuero, Texas. Pvt. Byron P. Conway, Engrs., measles and pneumonia; Winchester, Idaho. Pvt. William R. Ledford, Inf., pneumonia; Yorkville, Cal. Pvt. Gleason Lewis, Labor Co., Q.M.C., pneumonia; Thibodaux, La. Pvt. William V. Kilgore, Field Art., scarlet fever; Brule, Neb. Pvt. Edwin Ley, Cav., pneumonia; Victoria, Texas.

Jan. 19.—Battin. Sergt. Major George C. Shiley, Inf.,

toxemia; Waterloo, N.Y. Sergt. Alwin R. Roberts, Aero Squadron, S.C., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Western Port, Md. Corpl. Eph Jones, Stevedores, pneumonia; Indianapolis, Ind. Corpl. Ernest L. Neyman, S.C., pneumonia; West Point, Miss. Pvt. Roland F. McArthur, Marin, cerebro-spinal meningitis; Carthage, N.C. Pvt. Henry Plummer, Stevedores, pneumonia; Pachuta, Miss. Pvt. Paul G. E. Moyer, Field Art., pneumonia; Hartford City, Ind. Pvt. Henry W. Gray, Inf., scarlet fever; Enumclaw, Wash.

Jan. 20.—Pvt. 1st Class John Wasmer, Inf., pneumonia; LeMars, Iowa. Pvt. Carl C. Crawford, Ammunition Train, measles and pneumonia; Lundy, Mo. Pvt. Derwood B. Dickenson, Machine Gun Battalion, pneumonia; Gooding, Idaho. Pvt. Floyd DeBolt, Inf., pneumonia; Adrian, Wash. Pvt. Archie A. Randall, Engrs., pneumonia; Carroll, Wash. Pvt. Clarence M. Wilhelm, Inf., pneumonia; Grass Valley, Cal.

Jan. 20.—The following deaths in a collision of airplanes over an American Aviation School in France: Lieut. W. H. Cheney, Peterboro, N.H.; Lieut. Oliver P. Sherwood, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pvt. George A. Beach, Fort Collins, Colo.

Jan. 21.—Pvt. Howard L. Botkin, Field Art., pneumonia; Nampa, Idaho. Pvt. Edward Kazimski, Engr. Service Battalion, bronchitis; Beaver Dam, Wis. Pvt. Russell R. Owens, Inf., pneumonia; Raymond, Wash. Pvt. James L. Simpson, Engr. Service Battalion, pneumonia; Canandaigua, N.Y. Pvt. Louis M. Weid, Engr. Service Battalion, bronchitis; Neopit, Wis. Pvt. David M. Woolridge, Inf., pneumonia; Corning, Cal. Cadet Ernest H. Leach, Av. Instruction Detachment, killed in airplane accident; Fairhaven, Mass.

Jan. 22.—Pvt. Thomas M. Coyne, Inf., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Cleburne, Texas. Pvt. Ovid Herrick, Inf., gunshot wounds; Frankfort, Ky.

Sergeant Swenson a Prisoner in Germany.

The Red Cross has advised that Sergt. Paul M. Swenson, Engrs., of New York city, who was reported Dec. 16 as missing in action, is a prisoner in Germany.

CARING FOR ARMY ANIMALS.

When war was declared, the strength of the U.S. Army in animals was 66,145; it was over 344,000 on Jan. 19, 1918. The Remount Service which, on April 6, was a part of the Transportation Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, consisted of one officer and four clerks in Washington, five remount depots, where horses were received, and a personnel and purchasing organization in the field in proportion. The Veterinary Corps of the Surgeon General's Office, which is responsible for the treatment of sick and injured animals, consisted of sixty-four officers and no enlisted personnel when the United States entered the war.

The Veterinary Corps faced the job of building up an organization of about 1,000 officers and 12,000 men recruited almost entirely from untrained men without military experience. The present strength of the Veterinary Corps is 1,000 officers, and enlisted men are being transferred at a rate which will soon bring it up to its full authorized strength. The Remount Service had a similar task in securing personnel. Its present strength is about 300 officers and 11,000 enlisted men. In place of five remount depots it now has thirty-four, for which plans had to be drawn, sites chosen and construction of shelter, hospitals, storage buildings, unloading facilities, etc., done in the shortest possible time.

The greater proportion of deaths of animals in the Army result from influenza, popularly known as "shipping fever," and its complications. British losses on all horses purchased in this country during the war have been about ten per cent, counting only deaths occurring in this country. French and Italian losses have been higher. Up to the present no satisfactory medical treatment or preventive inoculation has been found for the disease called "shipping fever" and reliance must, therefore, be placed in general sanitary measures and proper measures for the care and comfort of sick animals. Conditions among animals not recently subjected to transportation under the present abnormal conditions show much lower sick and death rates. Figures for these and for animals overseas are not included in the accompanying table.

The number of horses and mules lost by death at cantonments, auxiliary remount depots, purchasing depots and embarkation depots during the six weeks previous to Jan. 19, for which complete reports have been received, was 4,777; the money loss on an estimated average purchase cost of \$175 per animal being \$835,975. The steps taken to reduce the losses by death are considered to account for the improvement to be seen in the weekly reports. These are: Completion of facilities at remount depots; increasing the efficiency of remount and veterinary personnel; increasing the supply of veterinary medicines; and the establishment of animal hospitals at railroad centers en route. Others are districting of the country and assignment of veterinary inspectors for all remount depots, yards, stables, etc., for prevention of infection; stationing at most important unloading yards of veterinary officers to keep yards in sanitary condition and to inspect all shipments passing through for the segregation, holding over and treatment until cured, of all sick animals; and securing the co-operation of the Bureau of Animal Industry in superintending the cleaning and disinfecting of yards, stables and stock cars used by contractors furnishing animals to the War Department.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT CAMPS.

Health conditions at National Guard and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending Jan. 18 are given below. Health conditions of the previous week are noted on page 808.

National Guard—For the week of Jan. 18 Camp Wheeler has the highest admission and non-effective rates of all National Guard camps. Measles continues to decline. Camp Doniphon leads in the number of new cases with fifty-one. Pneumonia is declining in most camps. Camp Wheeler leads in the number of new cases, thirty-seven, with Camp Beauregard and Doniphon next with thirty-one cases each. Camp Beauregard reports thirteen new cases of meningitis. In other camps there is no epidemic prevalence of the disease. Camp Kearny reports sixteen new cases of scarlet fever. In other camps scattering cases have occurred.

National Army—Camp Pike has the highest admission rate for the week, and Camp Travis the highest non-effective. Measles is prevailing more generally in the National Army than in National Guard camps. Camp Grant reports the highest number of new cases, 177, with Camp Gordon second with 118 cases. The number of new cases is increasing in Camps Grant, Sherman, Lee and Custer, and decreasing in Camps Pike, Gordon and Taylor. In other National Army cantonments new cases are relatively few. Pneumonia in epidemic form is prevalent at Camps Pike and Travis. The mortality from the disease at Camp Pike has been relatively high.

Camp Travis leads in the number of new cases with seventy-three. Camp Meade reports fifty-one and Camp Pike forty-five. Camps Lee, Gordon and Taylor are above the average in the number of new cases. Meningitis continues at Camp Jackson, fourteen new cases being reported. In other camps the disease presents no serious problem. Scarlet fever continues to prevail at Camps Pike, Lewis and Sherman, 104 new cases being reported from the three camps mentioned.

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States was for the last day covered by the report 49.1 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week, 30.1 per 1,000; the non-effective rate for the National Army was 51 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease, 36.6 per 1,000.

LOSS OF U.S.S. JACOB JONES DESCRIBED.

Lieut. Comdr. David W. Bagley, U.S.N., who was in command of the U.S.S. Jacob Jones when she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Dec. 6, 1917, returned to this country on Jan. 15 in company with a group of Navy officers including Comdr. B. C. Allen, Charles T. Hutchins, George F. Neal, Neil E. Nichols and Ensign N. N. Gates. Commander Bagley gave a vivid description of the loss of the Jacob Jones enlivening it in a humorous way by telling of how he found himself swimming beside an enlisted man who hailed his commander and inquired: "Captain, where do we go from here?"

When the torpedo hit, the depth bombs on the after-deck of the Jones exploded and Commander Bagley was almost blown off the bridge by them. It was thought that several of those missing were killed either by the explosion of the torpedo or the depth bombs. After the Jones began to go down, Commander Bagley saw that every man on the destroyer had left her before he did. There were only three boats and several rafts. One of the boats was a 30-foot motor craft, another a sailing craft and the third a dory, the engine of which was temporarily disabled. The men got into these and on the rafts, and some who were good swimmers jumped into the sea. Commander Bagley jumped overboard last.

He was hauled into the dory into which several seamen had dragged Lieut. Norman Scott, a few minutes before. The Jones had gone down thirty miles from land in a heavy sea and off the beaten steamer track, so Commander Bagley figured the chances of the men being picked up by a passing vessel or even a patrol boat were slim. To Lieutenant Scott he said: "Keep an eye out for the sub, Scott. If Fritz will give us a tow I'll give myself up." Soon the periscope of the German submarine came to the surface 500 yards away. The U-boat emerged, and went up to a seaman who was swimming. Four Germans dragged him on. Then the U-boat turned and headed off.

Commander Bagley consented to relate his experience, from the time the submarine came to the surface and picked up the seaman. "We went about in the dory equalizing the weight on the rafts," he said, "taking men off some and putting them on others. When this was done, it seemed the only chance of saving the men was to summon aid. So I decided to take the dory and row to shore. It was a thirty mile pull, we knew, for Scott and myself had our position when we went down. I placed all but two of the seamen on rafts and kept Scott in the boat with me. Then we all took an oar and pulled away. We rowed all night and all the next day until we had covered twenty-three miles and were within seven miles of land. Then a patrol boat came along and picked us up. Its commander told us that the others had been found. That twenty-three-mile pull in heavy seas was a corker."

Commander Bagley said that the Jones was zig-zagging when struck and was going only thirteen knots. The torpedo came at her through the seas at forty knots, he said. A petty officer of the Jones found, after he had climbed on a raft, that two firemen in the engine room had climbed out on deck clad only in trousers. The petty officer took off most of his clothes and gave them to the men.

Two hours after the report of the sinking of the Jones was received at the American destroyer base, ten American and British destroyers raced out of port bent on giving the U-boat all that was coming to her. They kept up the search of the waters for three days but could not find her.

The annual report of the Council of National Defense for the fiscal year 1917, the first annual report to be issued by this body, bears date of Nov. 20, 1917, but has just been made public. It contains a general summary of its work in connection with the Services through the Aircraft Production Board, the General Munitions Board, the Board of Inventions of the Naval Consulting Board, the Munitions Standards Board and the General Medical Board. Its recapitulations are set down in the most general terms so that exact statistics in regard to any of its operations in connection with the Army and Navy may be sought in the annual reports of the various departments, corps or bureaus concerned in the above matters.

At the request of the War Department, Representative Pou has introduced a bill requiring that "All uniforms, accoutrements and equipment required for any officer of the military forces of the United States shall be furnished and issued to such officers by the Government at cost price under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and the same shall be similar in quality and price for all officers of the same rank." Secretary of the Navy Daniels requested that the bill be so amended that it will include officers of the Navy as well as those of the Army, and this has been done.

The efficient work of the naval constructors of the U.S. Navy in repairing and fitting for service the interned German ships has attracted the attention of the Brazilian government and it is reported that government has asked for as many members of the Construction Corps of the U.S. Navy as can be spared to take charge of the work to be done on the German ships in Brazilian ports. No order in regard to such detail has been issued.

The Surgeon General of the Army has been granted authority to enlist 2,000 specially selected men for the Enlisted Veterinary Corps, National Army. Candidates must be ineligible for the selective draft, therefore men from eighteen to twenty-one and from thirty to forty years only will be taken. They will be assigned mainly

to veterinary hospitals with assurance of early foreign service.

ADMIRAL CHESTER'S PROTEST.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., who is now on duty as professor of naval science at Yale University, made a stirring appeal for civilian support of the Army and Navy and a strong protest against civilian interference with the conduct of the war at a smoker held recently in the Yale Club in New York city.

"I am going to call upon you civilians, the leaders of our country," said Admiral Chester, "to assist us in the extension of the Army and Navy. Do you realize what the latter branch of our armed services has already done? The ink had scarcely dried from the pen of the President, as he signed the proclamation of war, when Admiral Gleaves's squadron of torpedo-boat destroyers, which had been straining at the leash in New York harbor, was 'over there,' fighting the most terrible sort of an enemy.

"You have got to support the two Services," continued the Admiral. "Hoover will tell you that food will win the war. Hoover is a food expert. An oil man will tell you that oil will win the war. As to that last, let me say right here that Germany, from Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, has all the oil she needs. There is only one way for us to win, and that is by killing Germans. And there are only two national forces authorized under the constitution to kill Germans—the Army and the Navy. Do not take that authority from them. The President of the United States, the head Admiral of the Navy, and the Chief of Staff is the Council of Defense which is going to decide the war. You must support the Army and Navy or you will lose. Let me remind you of the Civil War when at first we were licked to death by a foe, better organized than we were. We trusted at first to political generals, and it was not until Lincoln turned over the command to General Grant that the Union was assured. The Civil War was won by the military powers.

"That is the situation to-day, and it is up to you to help and to try and see that the power is not taken from the military. It is said that a Minister of Aviation is to be appointed. If that happens, it will be a fatal mistake. Our history has proved that a war to be successful has to be fought on military plans. To come to the Civil War again. The Navy was able to accomplish the great service it did because there was an able naval officer at the head of the Service in Washington who was let alone. Lincoln and Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, had sense enough not to interfere." Admiral Chester closed his address with an appeal to his audience to uphold the President.

ARMY ITEMS.

What is considered a high percentage of subscriptions to Liberty Bonds was made at the Ordnance Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas, where out of a strength of thirty men twenty-six men subscribed \$4,100 to the loan. First Lieut. Otis I. Minter, Ord. R.C., is in command of the depot and detachment.

The following officers of the Medical Corps of the Army were recently ordered to report to a board at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for examination for promotion: Lieut. Cols. Edward F. Geddings and Frank C. Baker; Majors Mahlon Ashford and Calvin D. Cowles; 1st Lieuts. Rufus H. Hagood, Jr., James E. Ash, Joseph M. Greer and Benjamin Norris.

Major Frederick Mears, U.S.A., who has been for the past three years a member of the Alaska Engineering Commission and in charge of the work at Anchorage, has been relieved, at his own request, of the duties in connection with that position. Major Mears had been specially detailed to the Alaska railroad work from the War Department, but felt that in the present time of stress he should return to the Army. The War Department is to commission him a colonel and place him in command of an engineering regiment which is to be engaged in railroad work in France.

First Lieut. David W. Graham, 128th Field Art., was on Jan. 17 dropped from the rolls as an officer of the Army of the United States. He had been absent without leave since Oct. 4, 1917.

A battalion of the 43d U.S. Infantry recently left Camp Pike, Ark., for the following stations, for the purpose of guarding property in the oil fields at those points: One company to Vinton, one company to Naborton, one company to Moorsport and one company to Oil City, La. The troops of the 155th Infantry were relieved at the above places and went to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty.

Frederick L. Woodward, an enlisted man in the Q.M. Corps, confessed on Jan. 21 that he started the fire which threatened the quartermaster storehouse in Washington, D.C., and destroyed \$50,000 worth of food and other supplies. An official statement says Woodward declared himself a pyromaniac and that in 1916 he set fire to a lodging house in Worcester, Mass.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A number of accidental deaths in the U.S. Navy were reported by the Navy Department on Jan. 23. An oil fire in the engine room of a destroyer, caused the death of two water tenders, Martin O. Callaghan, of Columbus, Ohio, and Charles E. Bourke, of Worcester, Mass. Hector N. Menard, seaman, of Bridgeport, Conn., was killed by a heavy sea dashing over the transport Hancock during a recent storm. An accident on board the U.S.S. Camden occurred while loading stores Jan. 21, in which two men were killed and four injured by being thrown down a hatchway. The dead are Seamen W. F. Allen, Port Huron, Mich., and James E. Davis Daggett, Mich. Those injured are Arthur Willoughby, fireman, Springfield, Ohio; George E. Lambeth, machinist's mate, New Upton, W. Va.; Ray E. Lowe, seaman, Washington, Ark., and Charles H. Hanson, yeoman, Manistee, Mich.

Several fatalities in the Navy resulting from the gale of Jan. 15 were reported to the Navy Department Jan. 18. Two men from the North Dakota and one from the Texas were swept overboard. One is reported to be missing from the Texas and another has died of a fractured skull on the Vermont. The fatalities reported were: John W. Johnston, seaman, second class, U.S.S. Texas; William E. Mackey, fireman, third class, U.S.S. North Dakota; Edward John Mattson, seaman, second class, U.S.S. North Dakota; Davidson Clair Miller, fireman, third class, U.S.S. Texas, missing since Jan. 16; Edward L. Rose, seaman, U.S.S. Vermont, died Jan. 16 as the result of a fractured skull; Willis Martin Goodrow,

chief machinist's mate, was killed in an accident in a radio motor generator on the U.S.S. Rowan on Jan. 13.

The assignment of Chaplain John B. Frazier, U.S.N., to the duty of examining candidates for appointment as chaplain in the Navy should be a further safeguard in securing the most competent men for the office. Chaplain Frazier, who is high up in the lineal list of chaplains, has had close on thirteen years of sea service and over fifteen years of shore duty, and is therefore a competent judge on what qualifications for chaplain a candidate should possess. Arrangements have been made to have candidates preach in local churches, and Chaplain Frazier attends to hear the sermon. All candidates who have been recommended for appointment by their respective church dignitaries will report to Chaplain Frazier, whose office is in the Woodward Building, Washington.

Secretary Daniels has commanded Floyd Herman Bates and Francis Marble Blair, pharmacist's mates, third class, serving on board a United States ship, for their gallant efforts to rescue from drowning a bather who had gone beyond his depth at Ocean Beach, Cal. The attempt of these men to rescue the drowning man is especially commendable as neither man had ever before been in the surf.

Secretary Daniels announced on Jan. 25 the appointment of 176 enlisted men of the Navy to be temporary warrant officers as follows: Boatswains, 28; boatswain (aviation), 1; machinists, 20; machinists (aviation), 6; gunners (ordnance), 18; gunners (electrical), 20; gunners (radio), 17; carpenters, 6; carpenters (aviation), 1; pharmacists, 18; acting pay clerks, 41; total, 176.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 21, 1918.
TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: C. E. Riggs, A. Farenholz and C. P. Kindleberger.

Surg. J. C. Thompson: med. inspr., temp., from May 23, 1917.

Surg. W. A. Merritt, F. K. Perkins, G. Skipworth, M. R. Goldsborough and E. C. Tobey.

Paymasters to be pay inspectors, temporary, from Aug. 31, 1917: F. P. Sackett, D. M. Addison, V. S. Jackson, J. R. Sanford, H. E. Stevens, C. R. O'Leary and C. W. Eliason.

Paymasters to be pay inspectors, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: C. J. Cleborne and J. D. Robnett.

Paymr. G. W. Pigman, Jr.: pay inspr., temp., Dec. 11, 1917.

Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: J. E. Walter, H. Waterhouse, O. E. Harris, P. S. Hogarth, D. Greenwell, E. H. Kne, T. F. Cullen, T. S. Beard, H. A. Beaman, A. L. Kars, G. J. Wolf, F. W. Crilley, J. M. Acuff and L. B. Walker.

Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: G. Hurst, W. Smith, C. A. Holbrook, J. M. Morrison, G. M. Donovan, J. F. Mullin, E. Van Pelt, G. T. Roles, E. A. Broms, E. G. Evans, J. H. Eider, C. J. Christman, W. T. Murray, C. Bauer, C. A. Pilans, J. W. Cunningham, M. T. Minham, C. Keenan, J. T. Brien, R. J. Denny, T. A. Patterson, W. E. Holden and H. Keane.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: J. Black, Jr., T. H. Laine and L. G. Heffing.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 24, 1918.
Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin: Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Paymr. C. J. Peoples: pay director, rank rear admiral July 1, 1917.

To be medical inspectors: C. E. Riggs, A. Farenholz, C. P. Kindleberger.

Medical inspectors, temporary service: K. Ohnesorg, W. W. Seaman, A. M. Fontenoy, R. E. Hoyt, J. F. Traynor, J. F. Murphy, J. W. Backus and J. L. Neilson.

Pay director, temporary: J. J. Cheatham.

THE NAVY.

C.M.O. 73, DEC. 10, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Oct. 15, 1917, at the navy yard, New York, on the following charges:

I.—Embezzlement, in violation of Article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (three specifications).

II.—Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty (eight specifications).

Findings.—Specifications of the first charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth specifications of the second charge "proved," the fourth specification of the second charge "not proved," and the accused "guilty" of the second charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service.

The accused was recommended to clemency, in consideration of the fact that the Government suffered no financial loss, and believing the accused to have been the victim of unscrupulous subordinates.

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.—The proceedings and findings of the G.C.M. in the foregoing case of Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., are approved; but in view of the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the sentence is mitigated to a loss of fifty numbers in the grade of paymaster, and, as thus mitigated, is approved. He will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

C.M.O. 74, DEC. 12, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (j.g.) John D. Edwards, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Nov. 12, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Montana on the following charge:

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (three specifications).

Findings.—The first specification of the charge "proved"; the second specification "proved in part"; the third specification "not proved"; and the accused "guilty" of the charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service.

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.—"In accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation further action in this case is withheld for a period of one year, with a view to remitting the sentence, provided Lieutenant Edwards makes proper and satisfactory adjustment of his financial obligations during said period. He will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

C.M.O. 75, DEC. 15, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (j.g.) Carroll B. Byrne, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Nov. 6, 1917, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on the following charges:

I.—Drunkenness on duty (one specification).

II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (two specifications).

III.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (one specification).

Findings.—The specification of the first charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; the first and second specifications of the second charge, and the specification of the third charge, "not proved," the accused of the second and third charges "not guilty," and acquitted the accused of the second and third charges.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was approved by the Secretary of the Navy and by the President.

C.M.O. 76, DEC. 17, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Pay Clerk Ray B. Veirs, U.S.N., retired, was tried by G.C.M. on Nov. 20, 1917, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the following charges:

I.—Drunkenness (one specification).

II.—Assaulting and striking another person in the Navy (one specification).

III.—Using obscene and threatening language toward another person in the Navy (one specification).

IV.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (one specification).

Findings.—The court found the specifications of the first and second charges "not proved"; the accused "not guilty" of the first and second charges, and acquitted the accused of the said charges; and the specifications of the third and fourth charges "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the third and fourth charges.

Sentence.—To lose \$50 per month of his pay for a period of six months. The Secretary of the Navy reduced the sentence to loss of pay to \$25 per month for six months.

C.M.O. 77, DEC. 28, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest Friedrick, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Oct. 16, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Nashville and found guilty of the following charges:

I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (one specification).

II.—Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty (one specification).

Sentence.—To lose thirty numbers in his grade.

Recommendation to clemency was made by the court in view of the extraordinary combination of circumstances on this occasion, and the resulting confusion, all of which operated to make this unfortunate incident possible; of the errors on the part of persons other than the accused or those under his command, which contributed to the event; and in consideration of the fact that the offense was the result of zeal rather than lack of initiative.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and directed that Lieutenant Commander Friedrick be released from arrest and restored to duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Capt. H. B. Hough; Comdr. W. B. Wells, N. E. Nichols and W. N. Jeffers; Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Greenley; Ensign F. H. McAdoo (T); Asst. Surg. R. E. S. Kelley; P.A. Paymr. F. Baldwin and L. A. Odlin; Pharm. C. Duchesney (T); Act. Pay Clerk L. S. Gunn (T).

To shore duty—Comdr. M. E. Reed, C. W. Early, C. T. Hutchins and L. A. Cotten; Lieut. Comdr. O. L. Cox and R. C. Davis; Lieut. F. H. Luckel and R. Asserson; Surg. T. G. Foster; Asst. Surg. B. F. Norwood; Pay Clerk E. L. Horan (T); Act. Pay Clerk R. O. Caples (T).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 18.—Brig. Gen. E. K. Cole detached Washington, D.C.; to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

JAN. 19.—Capt. D. H. Owen detached Santo Domingo, D.R.; to Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. R. J. Archibald detached Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. T. J. Holland detached Washington, D.C.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

First Lieuts. J. E. Snow, T. A. Tighe and C. A. Smith and 2d Lieuts. N. R. Jensen and H. Gund, Jr., detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; to Honolulu.

JAN. 21.—Capt. D. B. Roben detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

JAN. 22.—Q.M. Clerk F. L. Hogan temporarily appointed a quartermaster clerk.

Marine Gunner L. P. Jensen appointment as marine gunner revoked.

JAN. 23.—First Lieut. P. B. Robinson detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Washington, D.C.

Following appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve to be assigned to the stations set opposite their names: R. L. Iams, Marine Bks., Philadelphia; P. F. Howard, Marine Detach., Tuckerton, N.J.; E. E. Brong, Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.; B. J. Doherty, Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass.; F. E. Turin, Rec. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.; F. Pilotte, Jr., Hqrs. Rec. Div., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Shepherd, Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.; O. Arbogast, Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.; C. D. Baylis, J. M. Davis and H. B. Lamont, Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; B. I. Byrd, Marine Bks., Indian Head, Md.; A. Lescat, Marine Bks., Philadelphia; J. Maguire, Marine Bks., Philadelphia; W. J. Moore, Rec. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.; E. Denby, Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

JAN. 24.—Capt. L. J. Hughes appointed a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Washington, D.C. Second Lieut. C. A. Lytle appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Washington, D.C.

ORDERS 3, JAN. 18, 1918, U.S.M.C.

Relates to filling requisitions at the Depot of Supplies at Philadelphia, and to income tax returns.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JAN. 17.—First Lieut. Eben Barker and 3d Lieut. A. C. Mandeville another shore assignment.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The following appointments have been made for cadets and cadet engineers in the Coast Guard as a result of the special examinations which were held in December last. The cadets have been directed to report without unnecessary delay to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.:

Line cadets—Ephraim Zoole, N.Y.; Noble G. Ricketts, Colo.; Charles P. West, Ohio; Arthur G. Hall, D.C.; Alfred C. Hoben, Ill.; Ronald C. Nicholson, Pa.; Harold G. Bradbury, Wash.; Edwin R. Gewert, N.Y.; Irving W. Buckalew, N.J.; Ronald C. Wright, Del.; Paul K. Perry, N.J.

Cadet Engineers—Nathaniel Krasnow, Mass.; Ulysses V. Henderson, Ga.; Henry G. Kunz, Ohio; Louis Olsen, Colo.; Laurence C. Bean, Mass.; Lester E. Wells, R.I.; William J. Kossler, Pa.; Roger C. Heimer, Md.; Joseph S. Walker, Ga.; Joseph H. Seymour, Ohio.

The Senate on Jan. 17 confirmed the following nominations for promotion in the Coast Guard: Capt. John Cassin Cantwell to be a senior captain; 1st Lieut. William Joseph Wheeler to be a captain; 2d Lieut. Thomas Andrew Shanley to be a first lieutenant; 3d Lieut. Frank Joseph Gorman to be a second lieutenant.

The Senate on Jan. 21 received the following nomination for promotion in the Coast Guard: Third Lieut. of Engs. Paul Revere Smith to be second lieutenant of Engineers, rank from March 27, 1917, in place of 2d Lieut. of Engs. Albert F. Patterson, promoted.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1918.

Snow, ice and cold weather continue and the Hudson is used by automobilists who find it convenient for going to Cold Spring. The last snow spoiled the skating, but bob-sledding is still much enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. Phelan had a pleasant party for bobbing on Saturday evening, having a sleigh to take the guests up the hill between slides and going to the club for supper afterward. Among those there were Majors and Mesdames Bull and Coiner, Capt. and Mesdames Crittenden, Chamberlin, Ivens Jones, Thorpe, Bradford and Ord.

Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Thursday for Miss Tillman and for Major and Mrs. Bull, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence and Captain Thurman. Colonel Stuart returned last week from France, where he had been on duty for several months. Mrs. Stuart has also come back from Charleston, S.C., where she was called on account of the illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Jersey. Miss Jersey, Mrs. Stuart's sister, will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for some time. Mrs. Fiebiger left on Wednesday for Akron, Ohio, to visit her mother, Mrs. Upson, for a month.

Miss Wilcox returned yesterday from Washington, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Randall Webb for the past month. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, has gone to Atlantic City for the rest of the winter. Mr. Thomas Barber was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Tillman. Major and Mrs. Bull's guests at dinner on Saturday were Capt. and Mesdames Dunn, Chamberlin and Ord. Captain Santschi left on Saturday for a month's tour of duty at Fort Sill.

Capt. and Mrs. Ivens Jones have visiting them Mrs. Jones's mother, Mrs. Nye, of St. Paul. Mrs. George R. Goethals was away visiting in New York for a few days recently. Mrs. Watson, wife of Col. F. B. Watson, has returned to West Point from a visit on Long Island and is in the Bachelor Building. Captain Lockwood was a recent visitor at West Point, spending Tuesday here and having luncheon with Capt. and Mrs. Torrey.

Mrs. McAlister had some guests in for Sunday supper—Major and Mrs. Wilkes, Capt. and Mrs. Pillans, and the latter's brother, Babcock Navarro. Miss Edna Brown, of Baltimore, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Lee. Mrs. Lee's sister, Mrs. B. F. Hoge, is expected to arrive this week to visit her sister.

Mrs. McAlister and daughter, Betty, have been visiting Major and Mrs. Wilkes for a few days; Mrs. McAlister had a party given in her honor on Friday evening, when Major and Mrs. Wilkes had a bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Torrey. Mrs. Markham, Capt. and Mrs. Underhill, Capt. and Mrs. Pillans. Prizes were won by Mrs. McAlister, Captains Underhill and Pillans. Mrs. Wilkes also had a table on Saturday for Mesdames McAlister, Torrey and Pillans. Mrs. Pillans winning.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Gordon the hostess, reading her paper on "America, the Banker of the World"; current events were given by Mrs. Martin. In the future Mrs. Underhill will lead the discussion of current events, assisted by other ladies, as Mrs. Martin finds it impossible to continue. At the Monday Bridge Club there was a large attendance. The ladies winning were Mesdames Gee, Matheson, Weaver, Santschi, Lee, Patten and Pillans.

West Point was visited on Monday by the members of the Serbian mission, who enjoyed a trip over the post, visiting the principal buildings and objects of interest.

The three Army hockey and basketball teams played as many visiting teams on Jan. 19 and only the first basketball game succeeded in winning a game. This team played the first five of the New York University and beat the visitors by a score of 36 to 19. The game was a lively one and close up to the end of the first period, when the score stood: Army, 17; N.Y.U., 13. But by their superior passing, and the shooting from the field of Hahn and Vidal, the Army took the lead in the second half and made 19 points as against 4 by the visitors. The Army line-up and summary in this game: Hahn, right forward; Gorman, left forward; Vidal, center; Keyser, right guard; Wells, left guard. Goals from field—Hahn 6, Gorman 3, Vidal 5, Shrader, Keyser, Wells 2. Goals from foul—Gorman, Shrader, 7. Substitutions—Shrader for Gorman, Carter for Hahn, Rundell for Vidal, Kreber for Wells, Niles for Keyser.

The Army piebald team played a very loose game and missed many easy chances, the N.Y.U. freshman five beating them easily by a score of 23 to 14. The line-up and summary: McCarthy, right forward; Cranston, left forward; Vandegrift, center; Barrick, right guard; Heinke, left guard. Goals from field—McCarthy 2, Cranston 3. Goals from foul—McCarthy 4. Substitutions—Heinke for Vandegrift, Wolff for Heinke.

The Army's hockey team went down to defeat by the score of 1 to 0 at the hands of a seven from Princeton called the Nassau Hockey Club, and this in spite of the fact that the cadets played a keener game than has been their method up to the present. The aggressive and clever work of Oliphant and Post was the feature of the Army game. The line-up: Nichols, goal; Everts, point; Oliphant, cover point; Boyd, center; Post, rover; Sherman, right wing; Bartlett, left wing. Penalty—Post, 1 minute. Referee—Capt. Philip Gordon, U.S.A. Timekeeper—Cadet Weeks.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 21, 1918.

Major and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Foote and Captains Parsons and Witt. Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Sumner left the post for their new station, Fort Totten, Wednesday. Major and Mrs. W. R. Bettison gave a beautifully appointed supper Saturday for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott, Mr. Samuel Lippincott, Mr. Franklin D'Oliver, of Philadelphia, and Brig. Gen. C. C. Hearn; also Capt. and Mrs. D. Armstrong and Captains Ballard, Logan and Trevoe of the post.

Miss Mosher left for her home in Yonkers on Sunday, after a few weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. W. McD. Chapin. Capt. and Mrs. A. Norton entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett and Capt. and Mrs. D. Armstrong. Col. C. H. Hilton, G.S.C., of Washington, is spending a week at the post. Miss Smith, of the Soldiers' Home, entertained at bridge Thursday for her guest, Mrs. Hunt. Among those attending from the post were Mesdames Sunderland, Lincoln, Mathers, Gibson, Bennett and Clark. Prizes were won by Mesdames Lincoln and Gibson.

Capt. and Mrs. W. McD. Chapin had as dinner guests on

Saturday Miss Mosher, Capt. and Mrs. Fannigan and Capt. B. S. Beverly and C. S. Doney. The officers attending this dinner were all of the class of 1916, U.S.M.A. Major and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln had dinner at the Chamberlin on Monday with Col. C. H. Hilton, G.S.C. Capt. and Mrs. Payne had as dinner guests Sunday Mrs. Ames and Mrs. C. Ayres.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 24, 1918.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eberle entertained at luncheon on Tuesday at the Superintendent's quarters Hon. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Washington, D.C., and Hon. E. C. Baldwin, associate editor of The Outlook.

Mrs. James C. Cresap, mother of Lieut. James C. Cresap, U.S.N., gave a luncheon recently in honor of her relative, a debutante, Miss Helen Douw, daughter of Major John DePoyester Douw, U.S. Vols. At the table, besides the guest of honor, were Miss Julia Douw, her sister, Miss Polly Williams, Miss Gladys Christy, Eleanor Green, Adele Munroe, Miss Kinsolving, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Ralph O. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, U.S.N., and daughter of Mrs. Cresap.

Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, U.S.N., is the house guest of Mrs. J. C. Cresap and Mrs. Olin Davis, her daughter.

The remains of Capt. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., who died on Thursday from a stroke of apoplexy on the U.S.S. Prairie, which he commanded, were buried at 2 p.m. on Monday afternoon in the Naval Cemetery here. The services were at the Academy chapel. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., officiating. The pall-bearers were Capt. A. H. Standley, Capt. G. W. Lows, Comdr. R. C. Moody, O. B. Barnes, S. St. Clair Smith and Comdr. Stanford E. Moses, all of the U.S. Navy. The obsequies were attended by a military corége.

Five truck loads of officers and soldiers of the Engineer Corps of the Army arrived at the rifle range on Sunday evening for rifle practice.

Mds. William Kress Beresford, U.S.N., Third Class, son of Baroness William M. Zollner, wife of Captain Zollner, of the Bavarian army, now under arrest for being an alleged German spy, has been granted leave from the Naval Academy and has gone to Chattanooga to testify in his mother's behalf. He explained here that the code that his mother had with Lieutenant Spalding was only one personal to themselves like many naval officers have with their wives in writing to them. He said that the reference made to roads in the cipher letter referred to in the case had no connection with the topography of any fort but described merely the muddy condition of the highway.

On Saturday and Sunday the iceboat Latrobe, of Baltimore city, came here and opened the channel from the Naval Academy to the Experiment Station. On Monday the channel was again frozen and passage for boats between the two points stopped.

Although they put up a game fight, the basketball team of the Crescent Athletic Club, of New York, could not maintain the fast pace set by the Annapolis midshipmen in their annual game here Jan. 12, and they went down to defeat by the decided score of 54 to 23. The game was replete with interesting incidents, three long and difficult shots by Scully and another by Nickias, of the Crescents, and the all-around work of Welch, Allen and Olson for the Navy standing out as the main features. The Crescents presented the heaviest and most formidable looking aggregation that has appeared on the armory court for several years, but as has been the case with most of the teams that have played at Annapolis this season, they could not muster the physical endurance to measure up with the middies. The first half closed with a count of 24 to 10, favoring the Navy, and the admirals came back even stronger in the second stanza, showing greater speed and better team work. Welch, one of the Navy forwards, threw seven goals from court and was successful in eight out of thirteen attempts from the foul mark, thus registering 22 of his team's total of points. Incidentally numerous fouls came under the watchful eye of the officials. A total of 16 were charged against the visitors, while the midshipmen were guilty on nine occasions.

The Naval Academy and Georgetown University, old rivals at basketball, met in their annual game on the armory court at the Naval Academy Jan. 23, and while the Hilltoppers put up a plucky fight, the Admirals came through with a victory by 49 to 17. The Georgetown lads presented a fairly well-balanced combination, but they were unable to cope with the speed and general team work that was displayed by the sailor lads, and the latter showed bursts of speed that literally carried the visitors off their feet.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Tuesday night, at the Bellevue, the banquet was eliminated as a patriotic measure. Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., was elected commander; Col. George Montgomery, commandant of the Frankfort Arsenal; Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Major Gen. Charles B. Doughty, N.G.P., were elected vice-commanders; Capt. Odger Wilkinson, N.G.P., secretary and registrar; Pay Director Eugene Ryan, U.S.A., treasurer; Major Henry Hoyt, chaplain; John M. Scott, judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Henry Arnold, surgeon.

Ensign and Mrs. William A. Rolin, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner dance at the Merion Cricket Club on New Year's Eve for Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston B. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Atkins Campbell, and Mrs. Theodore L. Bedu. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Luby were hosts at a supper party at the Ritz-Carlton, New Year's Eve, for Major John Beaumont. Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mrs. Hamilton, Lieutenant Peacock and Lieutenant Paint, Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., entertained at the dance at Mannheim Cricket Club on New Year's Day for Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckner and Mr. George Bacot.

Capt. S. Wilmer Tunnell is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ralph Booth, while he is on leave from Camp Lee. Miss Marie Louise Starr has returned home from an extended visit to Mrs. Charles Buckner and Mr. George Bacot.

Capt. and Mrs. W. McD. Chapin had as dinner guests on

cently announced to Lieut. Carl Ballett Rauterburg, 58th Inf. Mrs. William Simpson, 3d, is spending the winter with Lieutenant Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Simpson, at "Lynedoch," Overbrook, while her husband is in France. Mrs. Robert L. Denig entertained the "Navy Widows" at her home on Saturday evening at bridge. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hector McNeal entertained at the Supper Club on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mendenhall, Mr. and Mrs. Petty Chandler and Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court.

Mrs. Eugene D. Ryan entertained at her home at cards on Thursday for the benefit of the Naval Auxiliary. There were eleven tables. Mrs. Robert Brookfield, who has been spending some time with Major Brookfield at Augusta, Ga., is now visiting Mrs. Brookfield's sister, Mrs. William Watt. Col. Frank C. Boggs, U.S.A., who is conducting trips from his station, San Antonio, has joined his wife and daughter, who are guests of Mrs. Boggs's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Thomson.

Mrs. J. T. Alexander and Mrs. George Brown entertained at bridge at their home, 2416 South Twenty-first street, on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. W. T. Cross, 2314 South Twenty-first street, has as her guest Mrs. G. P. Nicola, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey Mines entertained at dinner at the Bellevue on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. T. Hugh Winters and Paymr. and Mrs. James P. Helm. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grove, of Germantown, entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. William L. Howard at a dinner of fourteen covers.

Mrs. Hugh Winters has as her house guest Mrs. Sydney Barklie, of Edgemore, Del., and in her honor entertained at dinner, followed by bridge on Saturday. Mrs. Carl Enright and her small daughter Lillian are spending some time in Annapolis.

Sherburne D. Yardley, son of Mr. John H. Yardley, 1928 Pine street, has received his commission as ensign in the Navy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross Whittier have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying their house at Shirley, Mass., while Lieutenant Whittier is on duty at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1918.

Mrs. A. B. Owens and her daughter, Miss Emile E. Owens, have returned to Philadelphia and are staying at the Margrave. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis will move into their new quarters at the navy yard shortly. Mrs. George A. Vroom is spending some time at the Runnymede, Atlantic City, N.J. Mrs. Helen D. Sanger is heading the Girard Estate Unit for canteen work, which held its first meeting at the navy yard on Friday. Among her assistants are Mesdames W. T. Cross, J. T. Alexander, Ernest Brown, Craig Huff, F. T. Stevenson, Edward C. Leeds and the Misses Wood.

Mrs. F. J. Vinal of Newtonville, Mass., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, 6 Forrest road, Merion. Mrs. Eugene D. Ryan, of the navy yard, has returned from a brief visit to Mrs. W. H. Allen at Franklin Arms, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Willits has organized a charity bridge for the benefit of Base Hospital Unit 20 of the University Hospital, headed by Major J. C. Carnett. Among her corps of assistants are Mrs. George Refuss, Misses Martha Blakiston, Berenice Berens, Mesdames George Whitwell, J. L. Fritz, Frank Craig, George Cauffman.

Mrs. Frederic G. Coburn, 6 Forrest Road, Merion, entertained at bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Carl Enright and her little daughter, Lillian, have returned to their home, 2012 Shung street, after an extended visit at Annapolis. Mrs. William A. Robin, of Stratford, entertained at lunch and bridge on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Theodore Grayson. Mrs. Allan Hartwell Strong, Twenty-first and Delancey streets, entertained at lunch on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller.

Mrs. B. T. Converse, of Rosemont, with her children, is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Austin, before moving to Watervliet, N.Y., where Major Converse is stationed in the Ordnance Department. Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Baker, of Cape May, N.J., spent the week-end with Mrs. Langstaff. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence Townsend are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City, but will return to Washington shortly, as Lieutenant Townsend is stationed there at present.

Capt. Edward H. York, U.S.A., of Valley Road, Ardmore, has left for Fort Sill, Okla., for station. Mrs. Robert R. L. Montgomery, of Villa Nova, spent the past week-end in Washington, where Colonel Montgomery is attached to the Ordnance Department. Mrs. Joseph D. Rambu is spending some time in New York city, to be near Lieutenant Rambu, who is in a gas mask factory in Brooklyn.

Ensign Warren L. Irish has returned to Washington, D.C., where he is located as coal inspector in the U.S. Navy. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert D. Miller have returned to Augusta, Ga., after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Morris Steedle at Riverton, N.J.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 8, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler has arrived to take command of the Field Artillery Brigade of the 5th Division at the Leon Springs Military Reservation. Col. James J. Hornbrook has left for Chickamauga Par', where he will command the headquarters train and military police of the third regular division, now being organized. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman entertained at dinner at the Menger Hotel, followed by a movie party at the Opera House, when they honored the French officers stationed in the city.

Mrs. O. L. Downs returned during the holidays from the Philippines, en route to Philadelphia, and was the guest of her aunt, Miss S. C. Hinkle, at the Argyle during her visit in San Antonio. Mrs. Norvel J. Welsh is now at Camp Meade, where she joined Captain Welsh, commanding officer of the 27th Engineers. Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Coleman entertained at dancing in the post gymnasium Monday, honoring Misses Birdie Coleman and Laura V. Adams. The 19th Infantry band played. The guests numbered several hundred. The officers of the 19th Infantry entertained with an informal hop Friday in the post gymnasium. Mrs. E. C. Carey, wife of Colonel Carey, commanding officer of 358th Infantry, Camp Travis, entertained at tea for the wives, mothers and sisters of the officers of the regiment Thursday at her home in Bracken Park.

Mrs. A. S. Commissary and little daughter, Margaret, have arrived from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where Major Commissary has just joined the 11th Cavalry, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hale. Miss Marjorie Ruckman entertained at dinner at the Carolina tea rooms Friday, complimenting Miss Laura V. Adams. Mrs. John L. Bullis entertained at dinner at the Country Club, honoring Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Klamp, of Hollywood, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Campbell left Tuesday for Fort Worth, where Lieutenant Campbell is stationed at Camp Bowie. Mrs. H. H. Daly, wife of Captain Daly, of Washington, is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Phil Loos and Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Major and Mrs. Mark L. Ireland entertained the officers of Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop 304, of which Major Ireland is commander, New Year's afternoon. Col. and Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained with a box party at the Grand Opera House to see "My Soldier Girl."

Battery C, 3d Field Art., has been ordered attached to the 90th Division, Camp Travis. The battery will report fully equipped. It is the first transfer of a field artillery battery to the National Army division, and will bring to the division artillery brigades the first complete equipment of any battery.

Many men of the second officers' training camp reported back in San Antonio, some going to duty at Camp Travis with the 90th Division, and about 700 going to Camp Stanley, where they will remain under specialized training until assigned to commands. In addition many of the men from the camp have gone to border organizations to which they were assigned.

An interesting field meet was held on New Year's day in front of the 344th Field Artillery Barracks and was won by Battery E with a total of thirty-four points. It was under direction of Lieutenant Van Gent, and music was furnished by the regimental band.

The second fatal accident which occurred at Kelly Field Monday afternoon resulted in the death of H. R. Gladbach, flying instructor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Cadet R. A. Sequin, of Rouses Point, N.Y. The plane was thought to be between

300 and 500 feet in the air; it is impossible to tell what caused the accident, but the plane was seen to turn over completely and drop bottom-upward to the ground.

Thirty-five hundred student officers from seven National Guard divisions have been sent to the third officers' reserve training camps at Leon Springs. In addition 1,500 student officers selected from the troops in this department and school and colleges will attend, giving Camp Stanley a population of approximately 5,000 student officers and making it the greatest reserve officers' training camp in the United States.

The Army balloon, manned by Captain McCullough and eight soldier aviators, which left San Antonio and lost its course, landed at Hidalgo, Mexico, forty miles up the Rio Grande River from Laredo. The crew was taken in charge by Mexican soldiers, who notified the military authorities at Nuevo Laredo. The American consul arranged for them to cross into the United States to Colonel Ferguson's headquarters. Shortly after leaving the San Antonio aviation school, the balloon at a height of 2,000 feet encountered a forty-five-mile wind and drifted rapidly southwest. The Rio Grande was mistaken for the Nueces River and a landing was made on Mexican soil.

Thirty Camp Travis enlisted men of the 315th Engineers are to be sent to the Engineer officers' training camp, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for training which is expected to equip them to become officers in the Engineer Reserve Corps. It was announced at 19th Division headquarters. They are the first men of the camp in any great number to be sent to officers' training camps. While on duty at the training camp, they will be carried on detached service by their organizations, and will receive the pay as of the grade in which they are detached. Battalion Sergeant Major Frazer will be in charge of the men during the trip to Camp Lee. The men selected are all either graduates of a recognized engineering school, or have had practical experience which fits them for service as an officer of the engineers.

The first heavy demand upon Camp Travis to supply skilled men for service at other camps has just been made, and as a result of the vocational classification system in use in the personnel office at the camp, it has been possible to meet the demand. The request is for 100 loggers and saw mill men and for fifty car builders. The loggers and saw mill men go to the American University, Washington, D.C., for duty with the 10th Engineers. The car builders are transferred to the 35th Engineers and go to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with that organization.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY CAMP.

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 29, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Frier have returned from San Antonio, where Colonel Frier was a member of the court to try the soldiers of the 24th Infantry. Major and Mrs. Anding, Lieutenant Hills and Bass were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Littlejohn at a lovely Christmas eve dinner. Major and Mrs. Anding, Captain Marshburn and Lieutenant Bass were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb, of Nogales, for Christmas dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Seneff entertained Lieutenant Dodson and Ware at Christmas dinner.

All the companies enjoyed delicious Christmas dinners, and many town people were guests of the various companies. In the evening the homes in Nogales were thrown open to all the soldiers who cared to accept the hospitality and many delightful entertainments were given.

Colonel Frier has officially named the new amusement hall "Anding Hall," in recognition of Major Anding's untiring interest in the erection of the building. On Wednesday and Friday nights two holiday hops were held at Anding Hall.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 5, 1918.

On New Year's day Colonel Frier received all the officers of the camp. Mrs. James Hill and Miss Beatrice Hill, of Galveston, mother and sister of Lieutenant Hill, paid him a visit for a few days this week. Mrs. Bass, of San Antonio, is also visiting her son, Lieutenant Bass.

A delightful New Year's eve dance was held at the Santa Cruz Club in Nogales. Among the guests from camp were Col. and Mrs. Frier, Major and Mrs. Anding, Lieut. and Mrs. Seneff, Lieutenant Hills, Hamilton, Baldwin, Sipolski, Bailey, Hefner and Mr. Sebastian. An impromptu hop was held at camp New Year's night.

Col. and Mrs. Frier entertained Mrs. Hill and Miss Hill at dinner at the officers' mess on Wednesday. Mrs. Hill, Miss Hill, Col. and Mrs. Frier, Lieutenant Hills and Bass were guests of Major and Mrs. Anding at a moving picture party Wednesday night, afterwards going to the Nogales Café for supper. Capt. and Mrs. Balsam, Lieut. and Mrs. Seneff dined at the Nogales Café on New Year's night.

Miss Kerbow is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerbow. Miss Tompkins, of Oklahoma City, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Steel during the holidays. Capt. John R. Walker has returned to camp from Fort Sill, Okla., where he has been on duty at the School of Musketry.

Ajo, Ariz., Jan. 8, 1918.

Colonel Morgan, division commander, and Major McClellan, M.C., visited camp recently on a tour of inspection. Lieutenant Turner has returned from a leave spent in Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Connolly were at home informally to the officers of the 35th and a number of friends from Ajo on New Year's. About forty called during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Curley entertained with a prettily appointed dinner recently for Capt. and Mrs. Connolly, Lieut. and Mrs. Tabor, Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. Milton Tabor. The local Ajo branch of the Red Cross is doing some splendid work. Almost 400 garments were recently completed and sent forward.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 21, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Heard on Friday were honor guests at a reception tendered by the officers and ladies of the 4th Cavalry. Colonel Haard is in command of the post, and has recently arrived with Mrs. Heard from the States. Col. and Mrs. Banister left Schofield on Wednesday for Honolulu; Colonel Banister goes to the Department Hospital.

Major and Mrs. Burnett gave a dinner Sunday at Haleiwa in honor of Mrs. Downs, who was passing through on the transport. Mrs. Greacen was hostess for the 1st Infantry Bridge Club. Those playing were Mesdames Rice, Lewis, Anderson, Wilson, Ovenshine, Gibner and Hoffman. Mrs. Gregg and daughter Elizabeth arrived on the last transport from the States. Captain Rice and Major Leonard, ordered to the States, leave on the next transport. Captain Rice will be stationed in San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Tyler gave a dinner on Monday in honor of their wedding anniversary. Major and Mrs. Gibner gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. Markley, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller. Capt. and Mrs. Tyler had a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Heard, Colonel Durfee, Captains Cohen and McQuillin, Miss Cottchet, Miss Tyler, Miss McStockier, Mrs. McStockier, Mr. McCauley.

Master Herbert Gibner was hostess to eighteen of his little friends at a birthday party on Saturday.

The 2d Battalion left on Saturday for Honolulu to do guard duty. Major and Mrs. Kiehl gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. McLaurin, Lieut. and Mrs. Brigham, Miss Madux and Lieutenant Pinkerton. Capt. and Mrs. Greacen had a Sunday dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Rice and Jane and Charles, Jr.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 4, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Greacen gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Pepin, of Fort De Russy, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds McGraw, of Honolulu. General Johnson, Miss Quilty, of California, Captain Stafford and Lieutenant Pettyjohn.

Mr. McLean at Haleiwa on Christmas evening entertained for Major and Mrs. Burnet, Colonel Durfee and Captain Cohen. Capt. and Mrs. Greacen had as dinner guests on Christmas day Capt. and Mrs. Rockwood, of Fort Shafter. Miss Quilty, of California, Miss Stauber, Lieutenant O'Neil and Palmer. Major and Mrs. Gregg have moved from Castner to their new house in the Artillery, formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Wyeth.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had as Christmas dinner guests



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Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Pinkerton. Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt is entertaining Mrs. Hauser and Mrs. Vandevere as her house guest until the sailing of the transport, when the three ladies will sail for the coast.

Captain Cohen was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Manchester for Christmas dinner. Colonel Durfee was dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Blassland on Christmas.

Capt. and Mrs. Sneed had a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lowe. Major Russell, Captain Warren, Lieutenant Clark and Captain Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Carr gave a Christmas dinner for Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair, Miss St. Clair, Lieutenant Hopper and Glover.

Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan, Capt. and Mrs. Danielson, Captain Ballinger and Lieutenant Ballard were the guests of Major and Mrs. Dearing on Christmas eve. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis had dinner on Christmas for Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Albert Clark. Dr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained Drs. Bull, Clark and Skelton on Christmas. Col-

onel Durfee was a dinner host on Friday for Major and Mrs. Blassland, Capt. and Mrs. Householder, Col. and Mrs. Heard.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 21, 1918.

Rev. Henry C. Harrell has reported here for assignment. On Tuesday Mrs. Wilson entertained Mesdames Cordner, Holmes, Donovan and Miss Nolan at tea. Mrs. Burroughs is spending the week in New York with her mother. The officers of quarters No. 7 gave a stag supper Tuesday.

Mrs. Donovan entertained Mesdames Cordner, Bennett, Holmes, Wilson and Miss Nolan at tea Wednesday. After the movies Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Holmes had supper for Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan and Lieutenant Weaver and Troutman. Miss Marion Mellen, of Bryn Mawr, was the guest of



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Our Mr. DAVID RICE will be at the following hotels with our complete line on the following dates:

Portland, Ore., Hotel Benson, Jan. 18-19 (20) 21
San Francisco, Cal., Hotel St. Francis, Jan. 24-25
Feb. 26 (27) 28-29

Los Angeles, Cal., Hotel Alexandra, Jan. 30-31
Feb. 1-2

San Diego, Cal., U. S. Grant Hotel, Feb. 4-6

San Antonio, Tex., St. Anthony Hotel, Feb. 4-18

Houston, Tex., Hotel Rice, Feb. 19-20-21

Dallas, Tex., Adolphus Hotel, Feb. 22-23 (24) 25

Tulsa, Okla., Hotel Tulsa, Feb. 27-28, Mar. 1, 2 (3) 4

Denver, Colo., Brown Palace Hotel, March 6-7

Mrs. Donovan on Thursday and Friday, and Miss Dorothy Mellen and Miss Marcelle Allison for Friday.

After the band concert Thursday the officers and ladies of the post enjoyed an impromptu dance in the post exchange. Capt. and Mrs. Holmes gave a beefsteak supper Friday for Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan, Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Mellen and Miss Allison and Lieutenants Walker, Siske, Herr, Weaver, Troutman and Diamond.

The 1st Company was called out Friday to do guard duty at Pigeon Point. They are under command of Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Walsh, Dr. Lothinger and Lieutenant Bullock, who is to superintend the building of a canteen for the men. Captain Holmes is taking a week-end leave in New York. Mrs. Donovan's mother, Mrs. C. C. Farmer, has returned from a week's stay in New York. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Nolan were dinner guests of Mrs. Holmes on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Cordiner were Mrs. Bennett's guests for Sunday dinner. On Sunday evening Chaplain Covell conducted the chapel services. Mrs. Holmes sang and an instrumental trio was well rendered by members of the band.

Miss Esther Bancroft, of Wilmington, was the guest of Mrs. Gage for several days. Lieut. C. C. Smith spent the week-end in Philadelphia. Lieutenants Walker, Siske, Herr and Troutman were at Bryn Mawr over the week-end.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Army nominations of Jan. 21, continued from page 808.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Coast Artillery Corps—continued.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols., with rank from dates noted in 1917.

Aug. 5—M. Young, L. C. Brown, H. L. Steele, T. F. Dwyer, J. B. Mitchell, A. S. Morgan, C. H. Hilton, E. L. Glasgow, P. Willis, W. F. Stewart, J. B. Douglas, H. T. Patten, E. Kimball, J. R. Procter, J. B. Christian, F. W. Phisterer, R. H. C. Kelton, P. P. Bishop, H. J. Hatch, W. F. Hase, W. R. Doores, J. F. Howell, J. C. Nicholls, H. W. Schull, C. C. Carter, S. D. Embick, W. H. Monroe, L. T. Waldron, E. A. Greenough, A. Greig, Jr., J. A. Ruggles, T. E. Murphy, H. W. Newton, A. D. Raymond, J. R. Pourie, J. L. Hughes, J. W. C. Abbott, H. T. Matthews, H. C. Barnes, S. H. Mould, L. S. Chappellear, G. Sevier, R. F. Woods, A. C. Thompson, E. L. Gilmer, J. McBride, Jr., R. K. Cravens, G. O. Hubbard, J. M. Wheeler, H. S. Kerrick, F. J. Miller, P. S. Golderman, C. L. Lanham, G. F. Connolly.

Dec. 26—J. S. Johnston, J. S. Hardin, L. E. Bennett.

Dec. 29—G. L. Hicks, L. E. Edwards.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Cols. to be Colonels from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—J. E. Stephens, T. E. Merrill, F. Conner, H. W. Butner, H. L. Newbold, E. D. Scott, L. R. Holbrook, H. Hall, W. Smith, A. A. Starbird, C. R. Lloyd, O. L. Spaulding, C. H. Lanza, L. S. Ryan, H. L. Landers.

Jan. 2, 1918—W. H. Burt.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols., with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—L. S. Ryan, H. L. Landers, W. H. Burt, O. N. Jones, F. B. Hennessy, L. L. Lawson, M. E. Locke, J. W. Kilbrell, J. H. Bryson, R. O. Mason, W. S. Browning, J. F. Barnes, W. P. Ennis, D. H. Currie, B. F. Browne, R. S. Pratt, A. F. Brewster, N. E. Wood, A. S. Fugler, W. N. Michel, E. S. Wheeler, L. J. McNair, W. D. Smith, C. F. Cox, L. P. Quinn, W. H. Smith, A. T. Bishop, H. W. Huntley.

Jan. 2, 1918—E. De L. Smith.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—W. D. Smith, C. F. Cox, L. P. Quinn, W. H. Smith, J. S. Hammond, A. T. Bishop, H. W. Huntley, E. De L. Smith, R. M. C. Pennell, W. S. Sturgill, S. Miles, C. Parker, R. C. Burleson, J. R. Davis, J. R. Starkey, R. E. De R. Hoyle, D. Olmstead, J. C. Maul, A. L. Hall, G. H. Paine, L. P. Collins, B. Lyster, R. H. Lewis, P. W. Booker, F. T. Cruise, J. P. Marley, W. C. Potter, J. W. Downer, B. M. Bailey, W. F. Sharp, F. Thorp, Jr., E. R. W. McCabe, D. O. McDonald, J. G. Tyndall, O. L. Brunzell, C. L. Corbin, F. V.

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Nov. 5—H. H. Bateman; Nov. 13—F. A. Turner, G. G. Seaman; Dec. 5—F. A. Donist, C. A. Baehr; Jan. 2, 1918—R. S. Donaldson.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Cols. to be Colonels from Aug. 5, 1917.

F. M. Caldwell, J. J. Hornbrook, W. F. Clark, S. G. Jones, M. W. Rowell, L. J. Fleming, O. B. Meyer, C. J. Symmonds, A. M. Miller, C. B. Drake, H. O. Williard, J. P. Wade, O. W. Bell, A. G. Lott, S. F. Dallam, W. Kelly, Jr., A. E. Kennington, E. P. Orton, R. B. Powers, F. H. Pope, H. A. Sievert, G. E. Mitchell, A. Murphy, F. T. Arnold, E. W. Fenton, E. D. Anderson, G. P. White, L. C. Scherer, R. J. Fleming, E. B. Winans, W. T. Johnston, H. P. Howard, E. Lindsley, W. J. Glasgow, F. S. Armstrong, J. G. Harbord, S. D. Rockenbach, K. Walker.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols., with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—A. M. Miller, C. B. Drake, H. O. Williard, J. P. Wade, O. W. Bell, A. G. Lott, S. F. Dallam, W. Kelly, Jr., H. C. Whitehead, W. D. Chitty, A. E. Kennington, E. P. Orton, R. B. Powers, F. H. Pope, H. A. Sievert, G. E. Mitchell, A. Murphy, F. T. Arnold, J. N. Munro, W. S. Valentine, H. C. Smith, R. B. Harper, T. A. Roberts, E. A. Sirmyer, F. R. McCoy, C. R. Day, W. H. McCormack, G. V. Henry, W. E. Sealed, C. S. Babcock, C. C. Farmer, Jr., G. V. Heid, A. N. McClure, H. Rubottom, A. Lippincott, H. W. Parker, W. H. Winter, D. McCaskey, S. B. Pearson, F. P. Holcomb, A. A. King, D. Van Voorhis, J. E. Gaujot, D. T. E. Castle, J. R. McAndrews, G. E. Lovell, F. L. Case, J. H. Lewis, H. N. Cootes, C. W. Van Winkle, W. G. Heaton, E. Davis, J. M. Burroughs, D. Cullen, U. H. Boice, D. H. Gentry, S. Colema, W. F. Herringham, J. A. Baer, C. F. Martin, W. V. Morris, W. S. Grant, C. M. Wesson, M. C. Mumma, F. P. Amos, J. A. Benjamin, J. Goethe, V. D. Dixon, V. L. Rockwell, G. B. Comly, G. B. Harvey, R. M. Thomas, G. B. Rodney, A. H. Davidson, C. A. Bach, D. H. Biddle, W. F. H. Godson, G. W. Winterburn, L. Foerster, W. P. Moffet, A. F. Commissary, W. A. Cornell, G. T. Bowman, J. S. Fair, R. J. Reaney, S. Colema, J. O. Oden, J. E. Shelley, E. Calvert, E. S. Sayer, B. Palmer, J. E. Fechet, P. W. Corbusier, F. M. Jones, J. A. Wagner, A. Miller, W. S. Wells, W. H. Clifton, R. M. Nolan, W. O. Reed, H. Gibbons; Nov. 13—C. O. Thomas, Jr., E. R. Tompkins, A. Piillon; Nov. 23—G. A. Purington, G. W. Biegler.

Dec. 11—F. W. Glover; Dec. 22—L. S. Carson, A. B. Cox, T. M. Coughran; Dec. 29—J. Huston.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—C. F. Martin, W. V. Morris, W. S. Grant, C. M. Wesson, M. C. Mumma, F. P. Amos, J. A. Benjamin, J. Goethe, V. D. Dixon, V. L. Rockwell, G. B. Comly, G. B. Harvey, R. M. Thomas, G. B. Rodney, A. H. Davidson, C. A. Bach, D. H. Biddle, W. F. H. Godson, G. W. Winterburn, L. Foerster, W. P. Moffet, A. F. Commissary, W. A. Cornell, G. J. Oden, J. E. Shelley, E. Calvert, E. S. Sayer, B. Palmer, J. E. Fechet, P. W. Corbusier, F. M. Jones, J. A. Wagner, A. Miller, W. S. Wells, W. H. Clifton, R. M. Nolan, W. O. Reed, H. Gibbons, C. O. Thomas, Jr., E. R. Tompkins, A. Piillon, G. A. Purington, G. W. Biegler, F. W. Glover, L. S. Carson, A. B. Cox, T. M. Coughran, J. Huston, L. D. Deitrich, R. B. Going, H. Bowie, F. J. Herman, B. Lear, Jr., G. P. Tyner, W. A. Austin, C. A. Scone, E. S. West, E. Swift, Jr., A. E. Phillips, J. A. Degen, G. F. Bailey, C. C. Culver, B. O. Davis, E. C. Wells, H. B. Jordan, F. P. Lahm, K. T. Riggs, J. A. Pearson, W. G. Meade, G. Ket, F. Mears, A. M. Graham, E. J. Ely, C. E. Hathaway, A. G. Fisher, M. C. Bristol, H. N. Munro, S. W. Cook, D. L. Roscoe, H. E. Mann, H. T. Bull, F. E. Davis, J. C. Pegram, H. E. Mitchell, W. H. Cowles, J. K. Harr, P. H. Sheridan, J. F. Taulbee, A. W. Smith, W. W. Edwards, J. A. Barry, W. W. Gordon, H. B. Smith, J. P. Castleman, A. H. Mueller, A. F. McLean, H. S. Dilworth, F. B. Kobes, J. V. Spring, Jr., N. H. Davis, C. Telford, O. C. Aleshire, E. P. Larson, F. E. Shnyder, T. F. Van Natta, J. A. Mars, J. C. Montgomery, D. R. Rodney, A. M. Milton, C. Boyd, S. W. Winfree, G. E. Nelson, T. L. Sherburne, E. Engel, E. Addis, H. L. King, A. G. Hixson, W. Goodwin, J. R. D. Scott, R. C. Richardson, R. M. Campbell, G. B. Hunter, S. Koch, S. C. Reynolds, W. V. Carter, H. C. Pratt, C. B. Amory, Jr., K. B. Edmunds, C. S. Hoyt, J. J. O'Hara, R. W. Holderness, J. S. Greene, G. C. Brant, G. C. Lawrason, A. H. Wilson, W. C. F. Nicholson, G. Dillman, P. J. R. Kiehl, C. L. Scott, J. H. Dickey, R. Talbot, Jr., W. N. Hensley, B. T. Merchant, H. H. Broadhurst, A. W. Holderness, L. A. O'Donnell, W. W. West, Jr., R. F. Migdal, H. R. Smalley, R. Blaine, F. T. Dickman, G. W. De Armond, J. G. Quenckmeyer, F. M. Andrews, J. C. King, G. L. Converse, D. A. Robinson, B. L. Burch, E. M. Whiting, E. G. Elliott, H. G. Wyman, V. R. Bell, H. W. Baird, A. H. Jones, C. L. Stevenson, F. K. Chapin, H. L. Watson, M. B. Rush, A. M. Robins, W. D. Geary, C. P. Chandler, R. H. Kimball, A. Boone, W. L. Moose, F. S. Snyder, W. C. Christy, S. Doak, Nov. 7—L. Wadsworth, Jr., S. W. Scofield, W. C. McChord, W. R. Henry, G. F. Patten; 13—R. M. Cheney; 17—L. W. McIntosh, E. E. Cummings; 23—A. L. James, Jr., R. C. Rodgers, P. Gordon; 29—H. M. Hickam, A. M. Groninger.

Dec. 11—S. O. Elting, J. K. Brown; 22—R. D. Newman; 28—W. H. Garrison, Jr., S. M. Williams; 29—H. W. Hall, E. V. Sumner, Jr., A. E. Wilbourn, E. G. Cullum, W. W. Erwin.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Cols. to be Colonels from dates noted.

Aug. 5—R. C. Williams, add. officer, date on which he would have been promoted to fill a vacancy had he not been retired.

Aug. 5—R. Alexander, W. O. Johnson, J. R. Lindsay, F. W. Sladen, H. T. Ferguson, H. G. Learnard, P. Murray, P. A. Wolf, G. D. Moore, W. Uline, C. C. Clark, V. A. Caldwell, E. L. Butts, H. J. Hunt, C. Miller, T. O. Murphy, W. H. Bertsch, R. L. Bush, J. B. Bennet, M. S. Jarvis, J. W. Heaver, H. J. Hirsch, La R. S. Upston, H. A. Smith, G. C. Saffarans, P. E. Pierce, C. G. French, L. Wahl, P. W. Jackson, J. L. Hines, M. Crowley, J. T. Bradley, D. Settle, J. S. Switzer, H. O. Williams, G. Guyer, W. F. Grote, I. C. Jenks, H. E. Ely, L. S. Sorley, W. M. Morrow, B. F. Hardaway, A. C. Dalton, J. C. Castner, E. S. Sigler, R. H. Van Deman, J. F. Madden, J. McAlister, P. B. Malone, O. Edwards, H. D. Wise, W. F. Creary, H. F. Rether, H. T. Tups, G. H. Shelton, L. Newell, L. B. Simonds, B. L. Lewis, D. E. Nolan, J. N. Pickering, W. A. Burnsides, R. L. Burt, R. C. Langdon, H. H. Tebbetts, F. C. Bolles, J. W. Clinton.

Nov. 5—A. T. Ovenshine, H. E. Eames.

Nov. 16—C. F. Armistead.

Majors to be Lieut. Cols., with rank from dates noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—O. Edwards, H. D. Wise, A. C. Moss, B. T. Simonds, T. A. Pearce, W. F. Creary, H. F. Rether, H. T. Tups, G. H. Shelton, L. Newell, L. B. Simonds, F. C. Bolles, J. W. Clinton, A. T. Ovenshine, H. E. Eames, C. F. Armistead, P. Giddings, E. S. Walton, A. T. Smith, F. L. Munson, T. M. Anderson, J. E. Hunt, C. H. Miller, H. B. Fiske, J. H. Hughes, G. W. Helm, R. E. Longan, E. A. Roche, H. M. Dicke, H. Dorey, E. T. Conley, C. H. Bridges, J. Robertson, J. V. Heid, P. H. Mullay, M. C. Kerth, L. W. Jordan, H. W. Miller, D. G. Berry, R. E. Ingram, R. C. Dayis, J. F. Janda, A. C. Read, W. A. Phillips, I. C. Woborn, A. E. Williams, C. W. Exton, E. B. Ridenour, C. B. Humphrey, G. M. Crall, J. F. Gohn, J. H. Bradford, Jr., D. L. Stone, P. A. Connolly, J. B. Schoefield, W. T. Bates, E. G. Ovenshine, R. J. Maxey, G. N. Bomford, B. P. Nicklin, J. W. French, C. Stacey, C. King, R. O. Van Horn, H. B. Black, J. L. Gilbreth, I. J. Carr, T. A. Baldwin, E. H. Cooke, A. L. Conger, H. A. Drum, J. B. Allison, H. E. Yates, W. B. Burr, O. S. Eskridge, J. W. Furlow, G. D. Freeman, Jr., H. A. Hegeman, W. B. Gracie, J. L. Jordan, L. P. Rucker, W. G. Fleischhauer, S. A. Price, P. L. Smith, C. L. Willard, R. B. Clark, W. A. Carleton, L. W. Caffey, W. S. Faulker, E. H. Agnew, R. O. Ragdale, A. A. Parker, C. M. Gordon, Jr., F. V. S. Chamberlain, W. N. Hughes, Jr., S. Bonnafon, R. C. Humber, J. C. Brady, J. H. Page, Jr., P. H. Pitt, P. W. Beck, R. I. Bees, J. H. Miller, J. M. Collison, W. H. Nobis, W. A. McDaniel, E. E. Wilson, P. Powers, C. McLaughlin, E. B. Mitchell, J. H. Come, H. D. Coburn, A. J. Greer, R. Whitfield, A. U. Loeb, C. Ordier, J. M. Loud, J. DeC. Hall, D. C. Anderson, R. D. Carter, D. Potts, V. M. Elmore, B. R. Wade, G. E. Goodrich, E. S. Hartshorn, C. E. Elliott, R. B. Lister, H. E. Comstock, W. R. Standiford, F. S.

Young, T. S. Moorman, C. H. Morrow, B. G. Buttencutter, J. B. Wilson, W. O. Smith, C. K. La Motta, G. M. Holley, E. S. Stayer, C. H. Errington, G. C. Shaw, C. E. Reese, R. S. Knox.

Nov. 5—W. A. Castle, H. D. Blasland; Nov. 16—E. H. Andres, T. J. Rogers.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 24, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

R. H. Williams, A. M. Mason, K. C. Masteller, J. Matson.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

About 380 captains of Infantry to be majors, temporary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDERSON.—Born at Newport News, Va., Jan. 22, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Anton B. Anderson, U.S.N., a son.

AUSTIN.—Born at Fort Clark, Texas, Jan. 3, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. John D. Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., a son, John D. Austin, Jr.

CURRIER.—Born at Astoria, Ore., Dec. 24, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Currier, U.S.A., a daughter, Ada Elizabeth Currier.

ELLIS.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1918, to Comdr. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., a daughter, Lucia Lucia Ellis.

NORRIS.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 19, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Swift Norris, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Eleanor Leslie Norris, great-granddaughter of the late Captain Coston, U.S.M.C., and granddaughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. George A. Norris, U.S.N., and of the late Dr. Shirley Hope, U.S.N.

PRICKETT.—Born at Denver, Colo., Jan. 16, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Prickett, 13th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Fay Prickett.

SWAN.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 15, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. D. N. Swan, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Miriam.

WATROUS.—Born at Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1918, to Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watrous a son, Frank Talman Watrous, Jr.

MARRIED.

BARTHOLF—TOMLINSON.—At New York, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1918, Major John C. Bartholf, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Madeline Tomlinson.

BELLINGER—BOGERT.—At Charlotte, N.C., Jan. 5, 1918, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Bellinger, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Virginia B. Bogert.

BROCKWAY—DREW.—At Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5, 1918, Lieut. Marshall F. Brockway, U.S.R., and Alice Hill Drew.

CAMPBELL—JONES.—At Dallas, Texas, Dec. 26, 1917, Capt. Walter S. Campbell, 335th Field Art., N.A., and Miss Isabel Bertha Jones.

CAPE—SAYLES.—At Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1918, Lieut. Henry Cape, Jr., Q.M.C., and Miss Helen Kingman Sayles.

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G. Alleyn, Louis V. Ennis, Harry W. Martin, John A. Beaver, George P. Hawkins, Hamline Q. French, Leslie W. May, Paul J. Clarke, Fellowes Davis, Jr., Gordon H. Grant, Henry W. Wilson, Arthur E. James and King Smith; second lieutenants, Frost M. Wheeler, William C. Relyea, Stanley C. Van Note, Herbert S. Camman, James F. Levens, Edward O. Robinson, George G. Moore, Harold C. Piper, Marco E. Parker, John E. Hahn, William Armstrong, Robert H. Robson and Philip W. Brown.

Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York in order to be prepared for emergencies, issued the following general orders this week: "In case disorders arise which necessitate calling into active service troops of the New York Guard, those disorders may possibly be accompanied by the outbreak of accidental or incendiary fires, and, in that event, it would be of great advantage for a commanding officer to have ready to hand and grouped together the men of his command who have had special training as firemen. It is therefore ordered that the commanding officer of each company, troop and battery of the New York Guard at once designate one squad of his command for fire-fighting and assign to it men who have had experience therein, or who in his opinion are fitted thereto. This squad should be given special exercises appropriate to its duties as specified above."

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 19, 1918.

The Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, were guests of honor with their house guest, Miss Piper, at a tea party on Jan. 18, given by Miss Florence Brown at the Purple Iris.

The third tea-dance of a series of four dances given by the Comforts Committee for Engineer soldiers, at the hop room of the officers club of this post was held last Saturday evening, Jan. 12. The many in attendance were welcomed by Mrs. Joseph H. Earle and Mrs. John H. Carruth, and the presentations were made by Lieut. George F. Young. Music was furnished by an orchestra of the Engineer band. On the 26th of this month the fourth and last of these delightful tea dances will take place on this post at the officers' club, and it is anticipated that even a larger crowd than usual will be present, not only to enjoy a happy evening but to help the splendid cause. The admission fee charged, \$1.25, is to buy woolen yarn for knitting articles of wear for the Engineer soldiers. Major L. W. Law, who has been a member of this post, left on Jan. 14 for another station.

This usually quiet but busy post suffered an excitement on Monday morning last about nine o'clock when smoke was seen by some passing officers to be issuing from the windows of the second floor of the brick quartermaster's storehouse and offices. A fire alarm was turned in for the city fire company. In the mean time every officer and soldier was gallantly and quickly on the fire line, using the fire apparatus of the garrison and removing everything possible beyond the reach of the flames. The fire was kept within this building and no one was hurt. Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., had guards posted all around the reservation to protect life and property, and much was saved. The fire originated, it is thought, from a carelessly thrown cigarette, notwithstanding orders prohibiting smoking in the storehouse. The quartermasters' and commissary offices, desks that occupied the first floor of this building have been moved temporarily into the building to the rear of the band room on the post. Business will be resumed at the same old stand very shortly, it is thought.

Miss Abbot, daughter of Gen. Henry L. Abbot, who has been a house guest of her brother, Gen. Frederic V. Abbot, and Mrs. Abbot, has left for her home at Flushing, L.I.

On account of the extremely cold weather, plank floors have been laid in all the tents within these gates, and each tent is supplied with a stove, while a woodpile is nearby.

Miss Piper, daughter of Major Alexander Piper, Q.M.C., is returning to her home at Brooklyn, N.Y., to-day. Miss Piper has been visiting the Misses Abbot since Christmas. Col. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty were dinner hosts on Jan. 14 at the Service club to some friends. Lieutenant Boole, Ord. Reserve, entertained at dinner at the new Service club on Wednesday, in compliment to the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot and Miss Piper. Capt. B. B. Brown, who has been stationed on this post, left on Monday for other fields of duty.

Belvoir is to have electric lights. This will be a great convenience and comfort for those living there. Col. and Mrs.

Joseph H. Earle were dinner hosts on Jan. 17 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. F. V. Abbot. The other guests were Mrs. James R. Mann, Gen. and Mrs. Evelyn Winslow, Col. and Mrs. Charles Keller and Major C. B. Perry.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Jan. 14, 1918.

Mrs. Frazier has returned to the post and is house guest of Mrs. Jack Lewis. Mrs. Herman met Major Herman in Kansas City upon his return from Washington. Mrs. J. D. Tilford's two guests left Saturday. Major and Mrs. J. T. Donnelly are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, born Jan. 7. Major Herman and staff, who have been in charge of the building of the big Army camp, have completed all their affairs at Funston and have moved back to the post.

Captain Barry, of the 13th, was host of a small hop New Year's night. About ten couples danced. Miss Gaylord and Miss Marshall attended from town. Miss Betty Mitchell has returned after spending the holidays in Omaha. The post was indeed sorry to say good-bye to the last battalion of the old 13th last week when it left for station on the border.

Major F. W. O'Donnell, Harry Petree, H. D. Thompson, Van L. Birch, of Junction City, received on New Year's Day at home of Major O'Donnell. A delightful hop was held Saturday evening in the administration building. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. Lewis is leaving the post to join her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, who is stationed at Sam Houston. Mrs. T. J. Dickson and son Jack have returned after spending the holidays in Lawrence, Kas., with relatives. Mrs. Lewis Brown was hostess to eight guests for luncheon and knitting.

Major Herman was honored by a dinner, given by the men of the Fuller Construction Company at Manhattan, Kas. After dinner the guests were taken to the theater, where moving pictures of Camp Funston were shown for the first time.

FORT LEAVENWORTH NOTES.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 6, 1918.

The New Year's "at home" given Tuesday by Miss Lou Uline at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, in Leavenworth, was a charming close of a very gay holiday season. The guests were welcomed by Miss Uline and her aunt, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., and also her guests, Miss Ruth Dingess, of Atchison, Kas., Miss Van Duyn, of Sedalia, Mo., Miss May Wulffkuhler, of Denver, and Mrs. Harry Putnam, of Charlotte, N.C. The guests included about 100 of the young society women of the city and bachelor officers of the garrison. Miss Josephine Renz, of Kansas City, Mo., Miss Eleanor Anthony, Miss Florence Burr and Miss Janet Hills assisted in entertaining.

Miss Hazel Davis, of El Paso, is the guest of her cousin, Major and Mrs. Garber. Mrs. Sanger, who has been visiting in St. Louis, has joined her husband, Capt. Donald B. Sanger, S.C. They will have quarters at 14-A Scott avenue. Major and Mrs. William Heimke have returned to Washington after attending the funeral of Mrs. Heimke's mother, Mrs. J. W. Cramer, in Leavenworth, on Jan. 2. Mrs. Harry L. Putnam, who has spent the fortnight with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. F. O. Rankle, at the Soldiers' Home, leaves this week for Charlotte, N.C., to join Captain Putnam, aid to General Cameron, stationed at Camp Green.

Mrs. L. V. Knox and Miss Dorothy Knox of Leavenworth, honored their house guests, Miss Mary Abernathy and Miss Alice Schmelzer, at a dinner party on Saturday previous to the D.A.R. dance. The guests included Misses Lou Uline, Florence Burr, May Wulffkuhler, Marion Murphy (of Emporia), and Lieutenants Trammel, Gardner, Wickersham, Miller, McCleesney, Sacks and Carey. Miss Edith Miller, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Miller, and Mrs. Miller, at the quarters of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Willey Howell. Mrs. J. G. Brewster will leave this month for San Diego, to spend some months with her daughter, Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, and Major Phillips and family. Mrs. Frances M. Black, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of her son, Major Arthur Black and Mrs. Black, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Smith are entertaining Miss Kirkland, of Cleveland, O. Mrs. Garth Goodlett and her sister, Miss Josephine Gaylord, of Junction City, Kas., are guests this week of Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Byron, en route to Little Rock, to join Lieutenant Goodlett.

The many friends in the Service of Miss Rose Mason, of Leavenworth, will regret to learn that on last Saturday she fell on an icy sidewalk on leaving her apartments at the Planters and sustained a broken hip. She will be confined some weeks at St. John's Hospital. The ladies of the Kansas City Musical Club gave a splendid entertainment Tuesday evening at the Y.M.C.A. branch at the cantonment of the Signal Corps. Mrs. E. G. Pandis, who has assumed chairmanship of the knitting and yarn committee of the 7th Engineers, desires those who will knit for the regiment to make helmets in the future, as practically all members of the regiment are provided with sweaters and wristlets.

Beginning with this week, the French class for officers of the 7th Engineers will be resumed at post headquarters. The class will be instructed by Lieut. L. J. Brunell, E.R.C. Fifteen officers, the last of the Engineer Officers' Training Camp, were ordered to join their various commands Saturday. The camp closed Dec. 31.

The officers' training battalions are now on the second period of their training and the mounted class in each battalion is receiving instruction in riding.

The fifty-odd enlisted men of the 7th Engineer regiment detailed to schools for officers at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., left Saturday for their stations.

Capt. L. B. Bender, Signal Corps, detailed from the Artillery arm, arrived last week from Fort Lawton, and has been assigned for duty at the Signal Corps training camp. Capt. Bender has been in command at Fort Lawton but the post has now been made a recruit depot. His family will arrive about Feb. 1.

Within a week, Leavenworth people and soldiers stationed at Fort Leavenworth will have access to the advantages offered by a temporary community hall. The remodeled Hewitt building has been leased for one year and will be used to furnish wholesome entertainment for the soldiers until the completion of the Board of Education's Industrial Training School made possible by the special election of Nov. 21, 1917, when \$50,000 bonds were voted.

Facta brought to light with the arrest of Lieut. John W. Spaulding and the story of his intrigue with Baroness Johanna Wilhelmine Sutton Zoller, charged by a German spy, have created a mild sensation at Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Spaulding is remembered as a member of the Fourth Provisional Officers' Battalion, which was graduated Nov. 27. The records of the Fourth Provisional Battalion disclose that Lieutenant Spaulding was very studious in his habits; that he made high grades in all his studies, and that his examination cards bear this endorsement: "An excellent young officer." In none of the branches did he fall below a mark of ninety and in some he was graded "excellent." He enrolled with the battalion Sept. 9. Nothing was heard of him until the press dispatched word of his arrest in a hotel at Chattanooga with Baroness Zoller. Spaulding was a student at the Naval Academy at Annapolis for two and a half years, but was asked to resign in February, 1917, because of misconduct. This was done despite the fact that his class was graduated one year earlier because of the urgent need of naval officers. In April Spaulding applied for a commission as second lieutenant, and soon afterward received orders to report for service at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 9. His transportation expenses having been borne by the Baroness from Washington, amounting to \$60. Spaulding is about twenty-two years of age and the Baroness forty-four. Spaulding gave her a secret code which was to be used by him in reporting when and from what source he was to sail for Europe. This code was found among her papers when she was arrested at Chattanooga. This was contrary to most stringent military orders, which prohibited giving out any military information.

Orders were issued last week restoring eleven men of the Disciplinary Barracks to duty and they were assigned to the 5th Field Artillery. Excellent reports continue to come from

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those who have been sent to various commands throughout the country.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 14, 1918.

Mrs. David Kaplan and small daughter have returned to their home in New York city after spending seven months in Leavenworth. Dr. Kaplan, who is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is on temporary duty at Fort Riley. Mrs. Garth and sister, Miss Josephine Gaylord, of Junction City, Kas., spent a part of last week with Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Byron, and left Friday for Camp Pike, Little Rock, to join Lieutenant Goodlett.

A class for instruction in surgical dressings had its initial meeting last week in Sheridan Hall under direction of Mrs. Mary F. Carney. The class members are Mesdames Fletcher Sharpe, John M. Campbell, Walter Smith, Arthur Black, Philip Kniakern, Burdeck Johnston, George L. Miller, James McIlroy, E. B. Fuller, W. G. Murchison, Garrison Babcock, Mrs. Jacobs and Miss Mary Fuller. The Fort Leavenworth Chapter Red Cross Society gave a tea dance last Saturday at Pope Hall for the benefit of the society. This was the last of the series, as the officers of the Provisional Battalions will be given examinations and lectures the remaining Saturday afternoons of their stay at the garrison.

Lieut. William L. Butler, Signal Reserve Corps, arrived at Fort Leavenworth last week to establish a training school for dogs and carrier pigeons. The officer came from Fort Riley, where he has just completed the training of fifty-nine pigeons and dogs. With Lieutenant Butler came twenty-seven men, all specialists in training dogs and pigeons. As fast as they complete their training the dogs and birds are to be sent to France, where they will form an important link in the chain of communication at the battle front. When the squad goes to the first line trenches it takes along its dogs and pigeons. In times of heavy bombardment, when it is desired to communicate with the rear, the message is attached to the dog or the pigeon, and away it goes. The Government, according to Lieutenant Butler, is in need of about 7,000 pairs of "sneaker" Home Pigeons for use as messengers on the battlefield. They are willing to pay \$2 per bird for this breed when the doves are four weeks old.

There was a large attendance at College Riding Hall Sunday evening to witness the entertainment staged by Major Davis, instructor in equitation at the Army Service School. On the program were a number of riding events. Majors Davis, Carter, Sharpe and Seaman and Captains Nolle, Raborg, Neel and Miller took part. The second part of the program consisted of a number of boxing contests, and the whole was interspersed with song and dance features by members of the colored detachment.

Over 5,000 plugs of chewing tobacco were distributed in the post Saturday. The cuts are the regular ten-cent size and were wrapped in tissue. The tobacco was given away by Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company agents. It was necessary to send two special men here from Camp Funston to help distribute the tobacco.

Cavalry officers were training on the grounds west of the riding hall Saturday morning during the heaviest of the snow fall. Hurdle jumping was the biggest part of the training.

Examinations for commission as second lieutenants in the Veterinary Corps are temporarily suspended, according to orders received by Major Daniel Le May. No reason is assigned. Major Le May has been receiving a steady stream of applications from men who are subject to the draft, but under the recent order none will be accepted. A school for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Engineers has been organized with study hours from 7:30 until 11:30 a.m. Company officers will act as instructors. The classes will take up the study of "Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual," "Manual of Infantry Guard Duty," "Ordnance Manual," and "Engineering Field Manual." The school will be conducted by battalions. The "Smart Set" Minstrels had an entertainment at the Disciplinary Barracks Sunday afternoon under the supervision of Major Samuel J. Smith, chaplain. G. M. Howard had the direction of the show and William Rogers acted as stage manager.

According to the latest information to be received at Fort Leavenworth, only one company of U.S. Guards is to be stationed at the post. Original plans which called for the organization of a guard force of 25,000 men have been changed and only 1,800 men will be enlisted. These guards are to be used in protecting bridges, government property and public utilities.

Mrs. George Foster and children will come in a short while from Kansas City, where they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, and will take quarters on Grant avenue during the absence of Lieut. Colonel Foster, M.C., on war service.

Miss Caroline Brooks has arrived from Junction City, Kas., to be temporary hostess at the Community Hall in Leaven-

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work. She has had charge of the Community Hall at Junction City. Her home is in Philadelphia. The attraction at the Rotary Club luncheon Tuesday in Leavenworth was Col. Charles Miller, assistant commandant of the Army Service Schools. Colonel Miller gave a splendid talk, giving the history of Fort Leavenworth briefly, and stated that 1,500 young officers had been trained at the Service Schools, and that when the present class was turned out this number would be increased to something like 1,900.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 10, 1918.

Mrs. Edward P. Wright has left here to join her husband, Lieutenant Wright, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va. Lieutenant and Mrs. Curtis S. Fry are entertaining Miss Edith Mensch, of Los Angeles, formerly of this city. The latter was guest of honor on Monday at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado, at which Lieutenant Pleasants was host.

The Reserve officers' training camp at Camp Kearny opened Saturday, with enlisted men from Army posts throughout the state, college men with military training and civilians attending to the number of 750. Capt. Wallace Philion, aid to Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, is commandant. Work started this week on the construction of buildings to be used for the Army aviation base on North Island, this being the first step in the \$5,000,000 construction plan of the Government for the joint Army and Navy aviation establishment here. Lieutenant C. G. Spencer, Army Signal Corps, is supervising the construction work. The naval training base will make temporary use of the present buildings, which have been occupied by the Army Aviation School for several years, later constructing the hangars, shops and other structures contemplated in the appropriation.

Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, wife of Colonel Pillsbury, U.S.A., entertained on Saturday with a tea in honor of Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, wife of Major General Strong, N.A., commanding Camp Kearny. At Hotel del Coronado on Saturday evening Major Gen. and Mrs. Strong were hosts at one of the most elaborate dinner parties ever held there. As special guests of honor there were present the French and British army officers who are assigned to Camp Kearny as instructors. Following the ball later in the evening General Strong and party were guests at a formal supper-dance, the hosts at which were officers of the Aviation School. The officers representing the Allies were Major V. E. C. Dashwood, Captain R. A. Banon, W. H. Little, R. J. Pinto, all of the British army, and Captain P. L. J. Loriot and Lieutenants Henri H. Gagnereau, Pierre H. Regnier and Leon F. Groslier, of the French army.

Major and Mrs. Cushman Hartwell, U.S.A., have left for Fort Worth, Texas, where the former will be on duty in connection with aviation training. For some months he has been second in command at Rockwell Field, North Island. Lieutenant Robert Mairese, of the French army Flying Corps, was host at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado on Saturday in honor of Major Josef Tulaane, also of the French army. The latter has left for Camp Lewis.

The Navy baseball team defeated the Golden Hill Play-ground nine on the latter's diamond Sunday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. A city firemen's nine won from the 117th Signal Battalion, 3 to 0. The 115th Sanitary Train nine scored 10 to 4 against the San Diego Cubs. The Chollas Heights Radio Station nine went down to defeat before the Fort Rosecrans team, 8 to 0. The latter team on Saturday defeated the 144th Field Artillery (the Grizzlies) by 7 to 4.

Miss Martha Kneidler, daughter of Major William Kneidler, U.S.A., retired, who has been spending several months in San Francisco, returned to her home in Coronado for the holiday season. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Swanson, of Des Moines, Iowa, are guests of the former's brother, Lieutenant E. A. Swanson, U.S.N., port commandant and recruiting officer.

The 144th Field Artillery football eleven from Camp Kearny

played a team from the San Pedro submarine base in Los Angeles Saturday and won by a score of 20 to 14.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 17, 1918.

Capt. Morton Vining, military censor at Camp Kearny, has returned from a trip to his home in Austin, Texas, where his mother died shortly after he had reached her bedside. Lieutenant and Mrs. George H. Brush, whose marriage took place in Dallas, Texas, last month, have taken up their residence in this city while Lieutenant Brush is on duty with the Coast Artillery at Fort Rosecrans. Franklin Pierce Ainsworth, a retired banker of Wisconsin, father of Lieutenant Franklin P. Ainsworth, Jr., stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., died in this city Jan. 11, aged sixty-six years. He was a native of New Hampshire. Besides his wife and son he is survived by one daughter.

Mrs. William F. Fullam and daughters, Miss Rhoda Fullam and Mrs. Mariana Sands, and the latter's young son have joined Rear Admiral Fullam at Hotel del Coronado after an absence in the East. At the meeting of the Wednesday Club on Jan. 9 Lieutenant Commander Wallace, U.S.N., spoke before the members about the development of the submarine, the depth bomb, and other naval matters of interest. Lieutenant C. La Mar Nelson, of the Aviation School on North Island, is visiting his former home in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. G. L. Horene, wife of the chaplain of the 15th Infantry, stationed at Camp Kearny, entertained with a dinner on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Eschelman entertained at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening in honor of Captain Thomas Orbison, Med. Corps, stationed at Camp Kearny.

For the benefit of the War Community Recreation Fund an all-service sport program was given Saturday at the municipal stadium. The opening event was a ball game between the Grizzlies (144th Field Artillery), from Camp Kearny, and the Naval Training Station at Balboa Park, the former winning 3 to 1. The Grizzlies also won the sixteen-man team race, the medley race and the tug-of-war. The 158th Infantry won the hand grenade throwing contest.

Army polo was the attraction at Coronado Sunday, when the Grizzlies, with Brig. Gen. Leroy S. Lyon, N.A., as one of the players, defeated the Allies by a score of 7 to 5. Base-ball games on Sunday resulted as follows: San Diego Policemen vs. 115th Field Signal Battalion, won by former, 5 to 2; Fort Rosecrans from 159th Infantry, 5 to 3; 2d Company of arrivals from Camp Lewis from 4th Company at Camp Kearny, 6 to 4. A ball of all nations was held at Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening, with a large attendance of Army and Navy people. A number of dinner parties were given, with the military men and their wives as guests. Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., and Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., were speakers at the regular weekly luncheon of the San Diego Ad Club at the U.S. Grant Hotel on Wednesday, and the sentiments expressed by each were heartily applauded. General Strong told something of conditions as he found them in France on his recent trip with other general officers.

Capt. Calvin P. McKeown, of the 144th Machine Gun Company at Camp Kearny, has returned to this city with his bride, formerly Miss Nora Winifred Eads, to whom he was married in December in El Paso. Ensign and Mrs. Paul Nourse, U.S.N., are staying at Hotel del Coronado while the former is on duty in this vicinity. Captain and Mrs. Ray, U.S.A., have arrived here from the East and have taken a bungalow at 1017 Park place, Coronado. Captain Ray is stationed at the Aviation School on North Island.

Lieut. and Mrs. Udell, U.S.M.C., entertained on Thursday with a dinner, the guests including Colonel Haines, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gamborg-Andresen, Mrs. George Bradshaw and son, Mrs. Gerald Johnson and Mrs. Guy Brown. Colonel Haines has since left for San Francisco. During his stay here he was also the guest of honor at a dinner given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gamborg-Andresen, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. John Leicester Sehon, widow of Captain Sehon, U.S.A., retired, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, N.A. Other guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Willis Uline, Col. and Mrs. Wilbur and Mr. and Mrs. Boulter. Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Colonel Uline, commanding the 21st Infantry, was guest of honor this afternoon at a bridge-tea given by Miss Laura Hook at the La Mar apartments.

Major Stedman S. Hanks, who has been at Rockwell Field, North Island, for some weeks, left for the East to-day, planning to stop en route at Fort Worth and San Antonio before going to Washington. Miss Clarina Hanks, his sister, who has been here with him, accompanied him eastward. Last evening they entertained with an informal dinner at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Capt. Henry J. Miller, Capt. Richard D. Gile, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Ervin, Majors Francis H. Farnham and W. Howell, representing Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., were guests of honor at the seventh annual banquet of the Escondido chamber of commerce Tuesday evening and addressed the gathering briefly relative to Army matters. Dr. Alex Block, of Pueblo, Colo., is here on a visit to his sons, Lieutenants Leon and Harry Block, stationed at Camp Kearny.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 7, 1918. Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, U.S.N., personal aid to Capt. William A. Moffett, this week was named executive officer to replace Lieutenant Comdr. Charles H. Fischer, who leaves the Service with a medical discharge. Lieutenant Roberts was appointed to Annapolis in 1905 from his home in Joliet, Ill., and was graduated in 1909.

The bluejacket whose home is at Great Lakes is snapping his fingers in contempt at Jack Frost. For he is warm and comfy, in spite of the bitter cold which has congealed everything about the station. There's no dearth of heavy winter underclothing at Great Lakes. There is plenty of coal here, too, for the heating plants which warm 1,100 buildings for 25,000 men. Not a single powerhouse of the twenty-nine on the station has failed to deliver a maximum amount of heat in the unprecedented blizzard which has been attacking Chicago and environs the past few days. Due to the foresight of Captain Moffett, the station was early supplied with all the coal necessary for the winter.

After Jan. 10 the ban on women visitors, who have been welcomed only on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons, will be lifted by an official order. Dedication of the Y.W.C.A. hostess house on the station is set for that date. Mrs. Charles M. McCook and Mrs. O. B. Moss have been appointed as hostesses and will receive all women visitors in the large, comfortable reception room and the rest rooms. A nursery has been provided for little tots that may accompany visitors to camp.

Aladdin has again rubbed his magic lamp for the tars at Great Lakes and this time has brought a five-acre skating rink and a promise to produce two more ponds. Through Dr. John B. Kaufman, athletic officer, comes the message that ten million gallons of water will be sent through a six-inch pipe terminating in a field at the west end of Camp Paul Jones, and when 10,000 bluejackets (or 25,000) awaken some cold morning soon they will be happily surprised at sight of a great, broad, glassy skating rink on the field, where they used to drill. The old baseball diamond north of the entrance to the main camp will also be flooded. This will give five more acres of smooth ice.

A new athletic building at Great Lakes now is more than a fond wish of the officers and men. The proceeds from a great Navy day program, to be held Feb. 2 at Medina Temple, Chicago, are to be devoted to a fund for a new athletic association building. Dr. John B. Kaufman, athletic officer, is in charge of plans for the show, which is being supported by Dr. George Gillette and members of the Chicago Club.

The big drill hall in Camp Dewey, soon to be dedicated, is 100 x 600 feet, exclusive of a 60 x 100-foot stage. Eight thousand men may gather there, and 3,000 men can execute complicated company formations at one time in the hall.

One thousand men per week can be received for training at Great Lakes, and that many men probably will be sent to sea until the threatened congestion is removed. There is plenty of clothing on hand for the recruits, and not a man is obliged to wear his clothes longer than a few days after being received at Detention Camp, in charge of Ensign John Sharpe.

Reorganization of the entire station on the basis of a ship's company and a receiving ship, to distinguish more clearly between the executives and the men assigned permanently to the station and those who are merely in training here, is being accomplished by Captain Moffett.

Six hundred men now are enrolled in the Aviation School at Great Lakes. Before the winter has passed it is expected 2,000 recruits will have enlisted for aviation at Great Lakes.

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and then the greatest aviation school in the world will be firmly established at Great Lakes.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 12, 1918. Chicago newspapers boast with great pride about Great Lakes as the largest naval training station in the world. The station and Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant, are so highly esteemed in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts that strangers are tempted to look askance at all of the superlatives with which Great Lakes is associated. Practically everything at the naval station is classed as a superlative. It is either the biggest or the largest, or the most populous, or the most famous. This week Captain Moffett, in preparing a report of the Emergency Camp Construction work which has been effected since war was declared, compiled the following data, which proves the boasts made by everyone of the thousands of loyal Great Lakes bluejackets, and even then has nothing to do with the main camp:

Number of buildings, 452; contents, 33,000,000 cubic feet; number of power plants, 26; horsepower of boilers, 712; number of boilers, 81; square feet of cast iron radiation, 324,160; miles of heating pipe, 103; plumbing fixtures, 1,875; lavatories, 2,051; shower baths, 1,518; bath tubs, 45; miles of water mains, 12; miles of sewers, 8; electrical outlets, 14,354; miles of roads, 9; miles of walks, 12.6; total board feet of lumber exclusive of Camp Paul Jones, 23,806,135; cars of lumber for construction, 1,300; number of cars of sand and gravel, 585; number of cars, crushed slag, 853; total number of cars of materials, 3,500; number of squares roofing, 22,032; acres of roofs, 50; number of men employed daily, 5,700; cars unloaded per day, 67.

This is only part of the story, though. The station service flag of men sent to sea since the war is rapidly approaching 50,000 stars and the number of men now under training is 27,000. The cost of emergency camp construction since last July is \$25,250,000. Six hundred and forty-three acres of land have been leased for training camp use. This is a trifle more than a square mile. It takes 105,000 tons of coal to heat the station for a year. The laundry, in charge of Chief Machinist Mate John O. Buckley, turns out a million pieces weekly. The band now includes 700 musicians and about 200 buglers. Ten thousand men meet every Monday night with Herbert Gould, singing master, for the singing school. The largest drill hall in the world is in Camp Dewey. When Chicago theaters commence sending their entire companies out to Great Lakes to present complimentary performances, they will have audiences of 8,000 for every show. There are two other drill halls only 600 feet by 100.

"Seventeen men from Great Lakes Naval Training Station have been signalized by the Navy Department," says the Chicago Daily News, "and were assigned to important intelligence work abroad. The men have been in the radio school for some time. This station has been sending about 2,000 recruits to sea weekly. They have gone quietly to their duties on the seas, and Chicago has little realized the great number of finished seamen who have been shipped from Great Lakes."

The U.S. Navy band from Great Lakes Naval Training Station may change its tone. A request to substitute deep toned instruments for the soprano which the bandsmen now use has been made by Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant. Increased volume of tone will result if deep toned instruments are adopted. Records of selections played by the Great Lakes band, which is directed by Lieut. John Philip Sousa, soon will be placed on sale throughout America.

Work on six new buildings to be erected at Great Lakes by the Y.M.C.A. will be started immediately. An expenditure of \$50,000 has been authorized by the national Y.M.C.A.

Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant, offered to send several thousand sailors to Chicago during the recent storm should the city's danger be regarded as a national emergency. Chicago citizens praised the offer highly, but patriotically started a "Grab a Shovel and Dig" campaign, so the service of the bluejackets was not needed.

Nearly three quarters of a million dollars was the New Year's gift of the Navy Department to the aviation department at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The amount appropriated for construction of a camp and equipment is \$608,000. Of this amount \$75,000 has been sent along for immediate use in establishing the school, which is to be headed by Lieut. De Witt Ramsey, U.S.N., and Lee Hammond. Two thousand men will be enrolled for the school within a few weeks; already 700 names are on the list of those who are to take the aviation courses. A recruiting campaign now is being conducted in the Central States. The purpose of the school is to give a three months' course in high speed aeronautical motor work and hydro-aeroplane construction. Automobile men are enrolled in the U.S.N.R.F. for the period of the war. They are rated as landsmen for machinist's mate. At the close of their preliminary course they are advanced to machinist's mate, aero, which pays \$52 for second class and \$66.50 for first class rating. Any man with a gas engine experience will have no difficulty in securing a second or first class rating.

Chicago has become the headquarters for Navy recruiting in the Middle West. Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Willson, U.S.N., moved his offices from Kansas City this week to the Commonwealth

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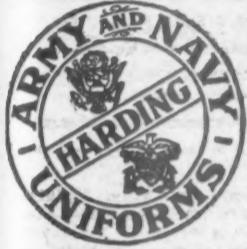
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BOSTON

Edison Building, Chicago, and Capt. William A. Moffett named
Eva Sumner N. Blossom as assistant recruiting inspector.
When the unpreceded storm raged this week in Chicago
and on the north shore Captain William A. Moffett, commandant,
ordered a unit of bluejackets to act as good Samaritans, and the
sailors guided strangers found staggering along the roads near
the station. Several women, who had been overcome by the cold
and fainted in the streets, were rescued by the bluejacket
patrol.

"A Day at the Naval Training Station," a pageant, is to be
staged Feb. 2 in Medinah Temple, Chicago, for the benefit of
the Great Lakes Athletic Association. An athletic building is
contemplated by those who are directing the show.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 2, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, of San Francisco, spent the holiday
here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Toss. Lieut. Comdr. and
Mrs. T. D. Parker, who have been making their home in Val-
lejo, are now occupying quarters on the yard. Lieut. Henry
Harris is up from Camp Kearney for a short visit with rela-
tives in Vallejo. Mrs. C. V. McCarty, who has been visiting
Bremerton, has returned to Vallejo and will make her home
with her parents during Aast. Paynor. McCarty's sea duty.
Lieut. Frank Kennedy, who has been visiting on the coast, left
last week for the East. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Henderson are
spending a few days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Major
and Mrs. Stewart E. White have gone to Santa Barbara for a
brief stay. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Clarke, Jr., who have been
visiting Mrs. Clarke's parents, Bishop and Mrs. W. F. Nichols,
for several weeks, will take an apartment in San Francisco.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Surgeon Taylor, who has been visiting
her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Riner, at
the barracks, has left for her home in Wyoming, to remain
during Surgeon Taylor's cruise. Mrs. J. C. Grawne, who, with
her baby, went to Pittsburgh to spend the holidays with her
parents, is expected to return to the yard the middle of the
month. Chaplain and Mrs. J. F. Fleming have given up their
house in Vallejo and have taken a bungalow at 1311 Sonoma
street. Aast. Paynor, and Mrs. Albert Sande have taken a bun-
galow at 734 Louisiana street. Miss Elizabeth George is con-
fined to her home by illness.

A New Year's present for classified employees of the yard, in
the shape of raises in pay, affecting the entire 450, has been
received here. The increases for clerks and draftsmen vary
from sixteen cents to \$1.50 per diem and the rule is made that
seven and one-half hours shall constitute a day's labor. For all
over that the pay is to be at the rate of time-and-a-half instead
of straight time as heretofore. The Department, however, dis-
courages any classified employee making more than \$9.50 per
diem.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 9, 1918.

The far-famed Marine football team of Mare Island has dis-
banded for the season. The crack players, most of them stars
from well-known universities, have turned in their suits, and
a cabaret dinner and dance given in their honor Monday night
at the quarters of Col. Lincoln Karmany, commandant at the
barracks, and Mrs. Karmany was the last affair, save one, at
which they will appear as a body. The exception is when they
go to San Francisco some day this week and Capt. Johnny
Beckett, formerly of the University of Oregon, returns to Mayor
James Ralph, Jr., the football entrusted to the team before its
departure for Pasadena to play the Camp Lewis stars on New
Year's Day. The team reached San Francisco on the return
trip Sunday and was given a royal welcome by the Marine
Corps on its arrival at Mare Island. All the men are non-
commissioned officers and will now be scattered, as they are to
serve in different companies.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, who went to Pasadena to
see the game, returned the last of the week. At a banquet in
honor of the team given by the Hotel Maryland at Pasadena,
the team presented Mrs. Karmany with the ball which was used
in the great game. Lieut. and Mrs. O. M. Lott and Major A.
K. Bandall, who also went south for the game, returned last
week. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. McClaskey continued on to San
Diego, making a two weeks' stay and returning Monday night,
while at that city Lieut. McClaskey, who has done much avia-

tion work, made a flight at North Island, something which he
has had little chance to do during his recent recruiting work
at San Francisco. At the party given for the team by Col. and
Mrs. Karmany, the girls of the station and a number of the
debutantes and belles of San Francisco were included.

Mrs. G. W. McCarty has arrived from Bremerton to make her
home with her parents during the time that Assistant Paymaster
McCarty is at sea. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Freeman have left for
American Lake after spending the holidays with the latter's
parents in Oakland. Capt. William F. Brown, stationed at the
Marine Barracks, was recently ordered detached for other duty.
Assistant Surgeon Byrne is now making his home in San
Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lee Schlesinger whose marriage in San
Francisco was a recent event, have left for the East. The former
is a nephew of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert S. Rees, Mrs. G. G. Frazier, whose marriage to Assistant Surgeon
Frazier, of the Navy, took place recently, was the complimented
guest at a tea given at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, a few
days ago by her sorority, Phi Alpha Sigma. Mrs. Frank Holmes
and Miss Margaret Holmes have been passing the holidays with
Mr. and Mrs. Elliott McAllister, in San Mateo. A little daughter
was born to Mrs. T. G. Turner, in San Francisco, on Jan.
6, the second daughter in the family. Major Turner left a few
months ago for duty in the East and Mrs. Turner and their
children will join him in the spring.

A series of receptions for Army and Navy officers stationed
in San Francisco and vicinity will be given by the Open-House
Committee, the first of these being presided over by Mrs. Ele-
nor Martin on Jan. 28. There are to be twenty-two in all and
the parties will be held on Saturdays. Mrs. Dennis O'Sullivan
is chairman and Miss Betty George, of this yard, who has re-
covered from her recent illness, and Miss Doris Durell represent
the Navy in the personnel of the committee.

Miss Mary Gorgas is up from San Francisco for a few days' visit
with her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Neilson, Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See are entertaining the latter's brother, David Graves, of
Idaho, who arrived for the holidays and will spend several
weeks here. Mrs. J. O. Grawne, who went to Pittsburgh to
spend the holidays, will not return to the yard until the first of
February. She has been suffering from a severe cold and has
been forced to postpone her trip home on that account. Lieut.
and Mrs. Hanson Grubb were tendered a dinner in San
Francisco Saturday evening by Miss Harriet Pomroy. Mrs. Charles
P. Huff, wife of Comdr. Huff, entertained in San Francisco
last week for Miss Ione Phelan, a guest from British Columbia.

Dr. Robert Lorenz, who went south with the Marine football
team, is remaining in that part of the state on recruiting duty.
Misses Ethel and Ruth Perkins, of Oakland, are visiting their
aunt, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, at the yard. Mrs. Myron C. Baker
and little daughter left Monday for Norfolk, to make their home
during P.A. Surgeon Baker's tour of sea duty. They arrived
here five months ago for a visit to Mrs. Baker's grandmother,
Mrs. Ellen Brew.

The Navy Y.M.C.A. building was formally opened here last
Friday night when Executive Secretary F. A. McCarl, of the
National War Work Council, District Secretary G. S. Marten
and the secretaries from the Presidio and Camp Fremont were
present. An address was made by Capt. John M. Elliott, cap-
tain of the yard, representing Capt. Harry George. He com-
pared the opening of the building to the commissioning of a
ship, with the Y.M.C.A. secretaries as the officers and the en-
listed men the crew. Capt. C. C. Riner, U.S.M.C., represented
Col. Lincoln Karmany, of the Barracks. Chaplains J. F. Flem-
ing and H. G. Gatlin all participated in the program. The new
educational building at the yard, for which something like
\$10,000 was appropriated, is rapidly nearing completion. It is
to be maintained entirely by the government, the Y.M.C.A.
merely paying the salary of the instructor who is sent here. The
studies will be elementary, with some slight attention paid to
the more simple high school subjects.

The Vallejo Y.M.C.A. has been taken over by the War Council
of that association. This will make the financing the institution
much easier, as heretofore efforts have been made to run it as
a self-supporting building. Under the new plan an allowance
will be made for it from the national headquarters.

A benefit for the Navy Relief Society will be given at the
Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, the last of this month. Mes-
sames Edward H. Durell, Henry B. Turner and Lincoln Karmany
are among those actively interested in the affair. Capt. L.
M. Harding, of this yard, has been placed in charge of the
military relief bureau of the Red Cross at this station.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 5, 1918.

Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore, 14th Inf., Brigade, U.S.A., who has
been in command of the Depot Brigade at Camp Pike, Ark.,
arrived Friday to organize the 34th and 64th Infantry Regi-
ments into the 14th Brigade of the 7th Infantry Division.
General Poore will establish headquarters of the new brigade
at Fort Bliss. Two of his aids, Lieuts. Edward Law, 22d Inf.,
and D. S. Watters, accompanied the general from Camp Pike.
Gen. and Mrs. Poore and daughter, Miss Adelaide, are at the
Paso del Norte Hotel for the present.

Capt. A. C. Stanford, Assistant District Adjutant, who has
been ill for several weeks, has reported for duty.

A most delightful masquerade ball was given last Friday at
the 34th Infantry auditorium at Fort Bliss, by Col. and Mrs.
R. C. Williams, of the 34th, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. R. C.
Williams, Jr., who spent the holidays with their parents and
sister, Miss Arts Williams, at this post. The regimental band
played. Assisting in receiving were Col. and Mrs. F. C. Mar-
shall; 82d Field Art., Col. E. A. Lewis, and Lieut. Col. John H.
Page, of the 64th Infantry. Among the guests were Major
Gen. George W. Read and Mrs. Read, Miss Margaret Read,
the officers and ladies of the 34th Infantry.

The officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry entertained with
a hop and buffet supper, New Year's Eve, at the Officers' Club
at Fort Bliss, in honor of the officers and ladies of the 7th Cavalry.
Receiving were Col. Edward Anderson, Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins,
Mrs. F. C. Crowley, Mrs. Harold Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. R. M.
Cheney, and Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wheeler. The 5th Cavalry orchestra played. As the old year
passed, "Taps" was sounded, and to greet "1918" the bugler
sounded "Reveille," followed by the blowing of horns and a
confetti battle. Favors of red, white and blue caps were given.
Capt. V. W. B. Wales, 5th Cav., assisted by Capts. Arthur
Harper and F. R. Lafferty and Lieutenant Savage, formed the
committee on arrangements.

The officers of the 34th and 64th Infantry Regiments entered-
tained at a dinner dance in the Paso del Norte Hotel on New
Year's Eve, dining and dancing the "old year" out to the patri-
otic and popular strains played by a regimental band.

Col. E. A. Lewis, 64th Inf., gave a reception on New Year's
Day in the auditorium, with all his officers assisting. Lieut.
and Mrs. R. C. Williams, M.C., who have been visiting Lieut.
Williams's parents, Col. and Mrs. Williams, at Fort Bliss, left
Saturday for Camp Kearny, Cal., where Lieutenant Williams is
stationed. Mrs. W. G. Selman, who has been spending the
holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Robinson, has gone to
San Antonio to join her husband, stationed at Camp Travis.

Victor Eva, son of Colonel Eva, 125th F.A., has gone to
Camp Cody, where he will enlist in his father's regiment. He
left his studies at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington
to enlist. The week-end dance at the Country Club drew the
usual number of Army and El Paso people. Some of those
giving dinners were Capt. Lawrence Kessler, Capt. T. F. Tay-
lor, Lieutenants Marek, McKnight and Klein, Captains Lloyd,
Barrett, Colladay and McKnight.

Capt. William E. Shipp, 12th Cav., stationed at Columbus,
N.M., accompanied by his mother, who has been visiting in
Columbus, was in El Paso last week. Captain Shipp is the
son of a classmate of Major Gen. G. W. Read, and called at
division headquarters while in the city. Plans for the officers'
training camp for enlisted men of the Army, which was to have
been established at Fort Bliss, have been abandoned, and all
candidates selected from the units at this post will be sent to
the camp at Leon Springs. Capt. R. F. Burges, 141st Inf.,
who has been spending the holidays at his home in El Paso,
left Friday for Camp Bowie, Texas, his station.

Col. Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., arrived Wednesday from Fort
Rosecrans to command the headquarters trains and military
police, 15th Cavalry Division. The headquarters trains in-
clude the ammunition, sanitary and supply trains, now organ-
izing. Fifteen officers assigned to duty with these trains arrived
in El Paso on Tuesday from Camp Travis, Texas. Two Army
pack trains in charge of a detachment of men from the pack

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train companies at this post have reached Marfa, Texas, and
have been added to the mobile equipment of the Big Bend
military district.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Colonel Glasgow, U.S.A., is
expected soon, on a visit to her father, Judge Joseph Magoffin.
Colonel Glasgow, who has been stationed at Fort Myer, has
been ordered to Fort Sam Houston for duty, and Mrs. Glasgow
will visit here before joining him at his new station. Their
daughter will remain in school at the convent in Georgetown.

The first squadron of the 7th Cavalry, under command of
Major F. W. Glover, arrived at Fort Bliss Monday from the
Yellowstone Park, where it has been stationed since July. The
captains with the squadron are F. U. Drake, S. A. Townsend,
D. S. Wood, J. R. Finley, and D. O. Miller, adjutant. The
arrival of Troops A, B, C and D completed the 7th Cavalry
regiment, which is in command of Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins,
and it is part of the El Paso Brigade of the 15th Cavalry
Division, under command of Major Gen. G. W. Read.

Major Thomas L. Sherburne, S.C., who arrived in El Paso
two weeks ago from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in command of the
7th Field Battalion, S.C., has been assigned to duty with the
15th Cavalry Division as division signal officer.

Major Gen. Blockson, commanding the 34th Division, at
Camp Cody, held a reception on New Year's Day for all the
officers of his command. Receiving with the general were
Colonel Raymond, chief of staff, Generals Allen and Resche,
Colonels Eglesby, Hyatt, Hall, Hollingsworth, Lieutenant Col-
onels McGee and Ball, and Lieutenant Moss, aid to General
Blockson. Major Nelly, division adjutant, introduced the
guests. The division band of 300 pieces furnished inspiring
music.

The Deming War Service Board entertained at a "meatless"
barbecue at Turner Amusement Park at Deming on New Year's
Day in honor of about ten thousand soldiers at Camp Cody.
The table was in sections and was a mile long, a separate section
for the troops from each state at the camp. The banquet
was preceded by a racing program, and when the men were
seated moving pictures of the scene were taken. P. W. Turner
and J. W. Randolph assisted the board as hosts.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 12, 1918.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Baer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baer have arrived
from Washington and are at the Hotel Lauglin. Colonel Baer
has been assigned as inspector of the 15th Cavalry Division.

At the annual charity ball, given in the ballroom of the
Paso del Norte Hotel last Friday night, under auspices of the Catholic
Women's Benevolent Association of El Paso, the grand march
was led by Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Read. A large
number of Army people attended. Madam May Loeser, chair-
man of dramatics for the War Service Committee, is arranging
a play which will be given soon for the 8th Engineers at Camp
Baker, near Fort Bliss. An amusement hall has been erected
at the camp out of the old mess shacks. A stage has been
built and old tables have been turned into benches. Mr. Ryan,
of Ryan's Dancing School, in the city, has donated a piano to
the Engineers. Lieutenant Senter, Jr., is in charge of the
entertainments, which are greatly enjoyed.

Lieut. Marshall Prentiss entertained at dinner at the Paso del
Norte Hotel Friday in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Read and
Miss Margaret Read.

The secretary of the Army Y.M.C.A. at Fort Bliss asked
the citizens of El Paso for magazines for the soldiers of the
district. So many people responded that the Army "Y" truck,
which is gathering the magazines, is unable to get all of them,
and the women of the city who have automobiles are helping
the secretaries collect the magazines. George Harrington, a
news dealer, gave about 2,000.

Lieut. Col. R. J. Roaney has been appointed department quar-
termaster of the Southern Department, with headquarters at
San Antonio. Mrs. Roaney and children reside in El Paso at
the corner of Stevens and Cambridge streets. Mrs. John H.
Page, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Page, 64th Inf., who spent
the holidays in the East, returned to the post this week. Lieut.
O. O. Stevens, O.R.C., having been ordered to Camp Kelly,
Texas, as instructor, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens left for San
Antonio this week.

Col. F. M. Ashburn, M.C., U.S.A., and Major W. H. Welch,
M.R.C., were at Camp Cody last week on an inspection of epi-
demic diseases. They left for Camp Bowie and other camps.
Two hundred men of the National Army, from Camp Sher-
man, Ohio, arrived Wednesday and were sent out to Fort Bliss.
The men are skilled workmen and will be employed in the re-
pair shops at this post, which are under command of Captain

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Major. Thirty men of the 6th Cavalry, under the command of a sergeant, reached here Tuesday from San Antonio, Texas. They were attached to the military police and headquarters troop of the 15th Cavalry Division.

Four hundred and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and privates of Camp Cody, under command of Majors Robbins and Brown, Captains McCoy and Wells, passed through El Paso this week on their way to the officers' training school at Leon Springs, which opens Jan. 11. It was originally intended to hold this school at Camp Cody.

John F. de Villar has obtained permission from the Chief Signal Officer of the United States to use fifty acres of land three miles northeast of Fort Bliss, for flying grounds for the El Paso Aviation School. It is planned to start daily flying as early date.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Nov. 22, 1917.

Items in the Guam News Letter for November include the following:

It seems like old times to have the Supply with us again. When she left the island on Oct. 29 we thought we were saying good-bye to her for good. Practically everyone who was on her when she left has returned. The Bolles remained in Yokohama, where Mr. Bolles is receiving treatment. Mrs. Cronan, her mother, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Cronan's two beautiful children joined the Supply at Yokohama. Social activity has taken on an added impetus and a round of social affairs has been planned. Guam was lapsing into a state of social coma, but the Supply has succeeded in getting things back to normal again.

Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at luncheon on trans- port day for Commander Brumby, of the Cincinnati; Commander Cronan, of the Supply, and Captain Healey, of the Sherman. On Hallowe'en Captain Engr. and Mrs. Paul entertained Major and Mrs. Manwaring and Dr. and Mrs. Jones at dinner.

Mrs. Lafrenz gave a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Woodworth on Oct. 26. The guests were Mrs. Woodworth, Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Thing, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Lhamon, Mrs. March and Mrs. Foutch and Miss Marjorie Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz also entertained at dinner for Asst. Paym. and Mrs. Foutch and Lieutenant Dalton on the evening of Nov. 14.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner on Oct. 16 for Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Mrs. Marjorie Smith, and Lieutenant Talbot. Dr. and Mrs. Guinan, Assistant Paymaster Foutch and Lieutenant Shippay were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marchant on Oct. 17. P.A. Paym. and Mrs. D. W. Rose entertained Major and Mrs. E. B. Manwaring, Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Howard and Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Lafrenz at a very attractive dinner on the evening of Oct. 18.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz were guests of Lieutenant Dalton on the Supply on Oct. 27. Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner on Nov. 1 for Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon and Assistant Paymaster Wileox. Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Commander McGee and Assistant Paymaster McGee were guests at dinner at Government House on Nov. 6.

The Manwaring baby is the latest member of the Guam colony to be under the weather. It seems that the baby scratched its leg on some sword grass up at Camp Barnett and the scratch became infected and the infection spread.

Although she has had a high fever the doctors say the case is not serious enough to cause anxiety.

Mrs. Jones gave sewing parties on Nov. 8 and 22, which were enjoyed by everyone present. Sewing parties will probably become increasingly popular as the war continues. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell gave a delectable dinner party Nov. 10.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Paym. and Mrs. Rose and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul were guests, and a very good time they had. Captain Baker and Lieutenants Brooks, O. P. Smith and Shippay enjoyed a bachelor dinner at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell on the evening of Nov. 11. Lieutenant Talbot was a week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz on Nov. 10 and 11. Dr. and Mrs. Peck entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz and Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell at a very enjoyable luncheon at Tumon on Sunday, Nov. 11, and also entertained at an enjoyable dinner on Nov. 13.

Mrs. Howard gave a delightful tea in honor of Mrs. Woodworth, who is leaving on Nov. 13. Mrs. Peck poured tea and Mrs. Lhamon assisted in receiving guests and rendered several selections on the violin. Those present included most of the women of the naval colony.

WITH OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Nov. 30, 1917.

Colonel Sigerfoos, who has been in Tientsin in command of the 15th Infantry but a short time, left about Nov. 15 for the States. Mrs. Sigerfoos had just arrived from the States in Manila, en route here to make a home for the colonel. They returned to the States together. The officers and ladies of the Expedition gave a reception and dance in the colonel's honor, and many good wishes are following him to his new field of work. Colonel Wilder arrived from Manila to take command of the China Expedition, and as his family are in the States he will make his home at the Astor Hotel.

Seldom has the Hotel Astor entertained a more impressive function than the ball given by the ladies for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund, over 100 prominent citizens and many Army people attending. The 15th U.S. Infantry musicians donated their services, rendering beautiful selections for the dance program. Following the awful flood the local Red Cross Society has divided its energy and funds in behalf of the flood relief.

A number of afternoon teas have been given recently, the hostesses being Mesdames Emery, Miller, Price, Buck and Rand. The Saturday dinner dance at the Hotel Astor was attended by many Army officers and wives, among them Colonel Sigerfoos, Col. and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Bassett, Capt. and Mesdames Buck and Van Vliet, Captains Morrow, Allen and Dr. Tainter. Capt. and Mrs. Slaughter entertained at dinner on Nov. 27 for Major and Mrs. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. Lucher and Mr. McGowan, of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian entertained with a large dinner party as a farewell to their friends before breaking up their home here to remove to Peking. Among the Army people who enjoyed her hospitality were Col. and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Bassett, Capt. and Mrs. Slaughter, Captains Morrow, Allen and Hall. Major and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy spent a few days this month in the city. The major is on duty at Tongshan. Capt. and Mrs. Emery entertained at dinner recently for Major and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Captains Morrow, Hall and Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Vachon and Miss Playfair.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. McCammon, of Corregidor, were guests of Mrs. Slaughter during the few days they remained in Tientsin. Major Morrow entertained at dinner in their honor. Miss Playfair, sister of Mrs. Vachon, has arrived from Sidney, Australia, to remain indefinitely. Major and Mrs. Price entertained at dinner recently for Major and Mrs. Guthrie and Col. and Mrs. Rand.

Major and Mrs. Miller entertained with an elaborate Thanksgiving dinner for Colonel Wilder, Col. and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Bassett, Capt. and Mesdames Emery, Buck, Slaughter, Van Vliet, Nulsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Vachon and Miss Playfair. Captains Smart and Brown gave a Thanksgiving dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Sperry, Miss Sperry, Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Slaughter and Lieutenant Ellis. One of the pleasant affairs given this month was the tea dance by Lieutenant Ellis. The orchestra of the regiment played for dancing, which was enjoyed by many friends both in the Army and civil life.

Col. L. W. Rand, ordered to the States, with Mrs. Rand will sail from Nagasaki about Dec. 21. Major W. G. Guthrie, M.C., from McKinley, has arrived for duty here and taken the quarters left vacant by the Rands. Capt. Alex Brown has his mother visiting him.

Colonel Merrienne Lucas extended invitations to the officers and ladies in Tientsin to attend the field sports of the French troops, at the East Arsenal, Nov. 10. Some of the American soldiers participated in the sports and took their share of the prizes.

Mrs. Drysdale, of Tongshan, spent a few days here as guest of Mrs. Lowrey, who entertained at dinner in her honor, inviting Dr. Nye, Col. and Mrs. Rand, and Lieutenant Ellis. A number of officers and ladies attended the races in Peking this month, as the usual fall races in Tientsin were given up owing to the flood. At the American Consulate Thanksgiving evening there was a large gathering of the Army and civilians in response to the invitations issued by Vice Consul and Mrs. Price. The 15th Infantry orchestra furnished the music.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, P.I., Nov. 17, 1917.

With each month the post has thinned out until we have only half of our original numbers on the Rock at present. New arrivals include Lieutenant Winterburn and family, Lieutenant Haney and family, Lieutenant Leslie and family, Lieutenant Wilbur and family, and Lieutenant Henderson.

On Nov. 1, Capt. and Mrs. Vose were hosts at bridge for Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Doores, Major and Mrs. Von Kessler, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Bell, Miss Tobin, Miss Franklin, Captain Buyers, Captain McLaughlin and Lieutenant Crom. Prizes were won by Miss Tobin, Mrs. Bell and Captain Bartlett. Capt. and Mrs. Field and Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards at dinner Nov. 1.

Col. and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Sultan, Major and Mrs. Von Kessler, Capt. and Mrs. Haines and Capt. and Mrs. Turrie. Capt. and Mrs. Haines were hosts at luncheon on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Donovan, Capt. and Mrs. Avery and Capt. and Mrs. Porter. Major Breen was host at a beautiful party at the Nipa Club Nov. 2, given in the nature of a promotion party. Hallowe'en lanterns, lighted pumpkins and gay paper hats for the ladies made a picturesque setting. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Colonel Hof, Major and Mrs. Pratt, Major and Mrs. Von Kessler, Capt. and Mrs. Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Turrie, Capt. and Mrs. Boughton, Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Peavey, Misses Arnold, Tobin, Franklin and Pithian, Captains Persons, Smith, Stanley, Montgomery, McLaughlin, Johnson, Stahle, Gilbert, Lieutenant Barker, Fairbank and Crom.

The bowling tournament arranged by the athletic officer, Captain Bartlett, was a great success. Sixteen teams entered, Captain Montgomery and Mrs. von Kessler winning the high score, which was 355. Major Breen and Mrs. Turrie were second with 342, and Captain Stanley and Major von Kessler third with a score of 342.

Capt. and Mrs. Boughton were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson at McKinley for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Alley were hosts at dinner on Monday for Mrs. Haines, Captains Smith and Persons, Col. and Mrs. Williams were guests of Colonel Hof in Manila for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Porter were hosts at a Hallowe'en picnic on Tuesday evening. The party arrived at the appointed spot on horseback and in motors and supper was served. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Turrie, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Haines, Avery and Vose. Major Breen, Captains Montgomery, McLaughlin, Stanley, Buyers, Stahle, Smith, Johnson, Persons and Gilbert.

Major and Mrs. von Kessler visited in Manila on Wednesday and Thursday as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Shamotulski. Millie and Tom Field were the small hosts at a Hallowe'en party on Tuesday for Harriet Phillips, Helen Smith, Mildred McCammon, Alice Stewart, Roy and Robert Bartlett, Anne McCammon, Douglas Stewart and Jack Pratt. Miss Arnold was hostess at



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a beach party on Nov. 10 for Major and Mrs. von Kessler, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Bittenbender, Misses Pithian, Tobin, Seeton, Captain Montgomery, Captain Stanley, Lieutenants Daye, Barker, McClure and Novak. The party arrived in motor trucks and a moonlight swim was enjoyed after supper.

Col. and Mrs. Williams were hosts at supper at the Nipa Club on Sunday for Major and Mrs. von Kessler, Capt. and Mesdames Vose, Turtle, Porter, Alley, Avery, Bartlett, Miss Franklin, Major Bren and Lieutenant Daye, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett were guests of honor at a dinner given by Lieutenant Bishop on Thursday. Miss Arnold entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bittenbender, Miss Tobin, Miss Seeton, Lieutenants McClure and Novak.

Capt. and Mrs. Alley were hosts at dinner during the week in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Turtle. Capt. and Mrs. Field were hosts at a bridge dinner on Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. Mrs. Alley entertained at bridge on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. The second bowling match of the month was won by Captain Stanley and Major von Kessler, with a final score of 374.

Capt. and Mrs. Vose were hosts at dinner on Nov. 8 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. Marjorie Donovan was the small guest of Peggy Avery while Col. and Mrs. Donovan sojourned at Baguio. Mrs. Pratt is visiting on Corregidor as the guest of her son, Captain Montgomery. Mrs. Nelson, Miss Williams, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Smith who have made an extended tour of China and Japan, have returned to Corregidor.

Col. and Mrs. Frick entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. Mrs. Alley entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. Mrs. Edwards was hostess at bridge on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. The second bowling match of the month was won by Captain Stanley and Major von Kessler, with a final score of 374.

Capt. and Mrs. Frick were hosts at dinner on Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. Mrs. Alley entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Franklin. Major and Mrs. Doores entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Franklin. Major and Mrs. Doores were hosts for a large party at the Nipa Club supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Turrie. Mrs. Porte was hostess at luncheon on Monday in honor of Mrs. Turrie. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Boughton were hosts at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Turrie. Capt. and Mrs. Haines entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cooksey at dinner on Monday. Mrs. Shamotulski and Mrs. Cooksey, both of Manila, were guests of Major and Mrs. von Kessler for the week-end.

Capt. and Mrs. Vose entertained Capt. and Mesdames Phipps, Cordiner and McLeary at luncheon Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Turrie were honor guests at a number of hospitalities, including a party at the transport hop. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Capt. and Mesdames Turrie, Alley, Henderson, Haines, Avery and Vose. Major Breen, Captains Montgomery, McLaughlin, Stanley, Buyers, Stahle, Smith, Johnson, Persons and Gilbert.

Colonel Williams and Captain Porter were guests of Admiral Knight on the U.S.S. Brooklyn on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. von Kessler were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Shamotulski for the transport hop on Wednesday. Miss Abbott, of Manila, was the guest of Miss Williams for a few days and for a dinner party. Capt. and Mrs. Bell were hosts at dinner on Friday evening for Major and Mrs. Doores, Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Haines and Feild. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained



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THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 810-811.)

WAR RISK INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Decision No. 2, relative to interpretation of Section 22, Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

The following persons are included in the act:

(1) Field clerks, Quartermaster Corps; (2) Army field clerks; (3) members of training camps authorized by law; (4) enlisted students in aviation camps; (5) medical officers Public Health Service when detailed for duty with Army or Navy (see Decision No. 3 (8) as "contract surgeons"); (6) male nurses—enlisted, Medical Department (but see Decision No. 3 (9) as to civilians employed as "contract nurses"); (7) retired officers or men ordered to active duty by War or Navy Department; (8) personnel of Lighthouse Service transferred to the service and jurisdiction of War and Navy Departments by Executive Order.

Decision No. 3, relative to interpretation of Section 22, Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

The following persons are not included in the act:

(1) Cadets at West Point and midshipmen at Annapolis who are not assigned to active service; (2) cadets at Coast Guard Academy and cadet engineers in the Coast Guard who are not assigned to active service; (3) Russian Railway Service Corps; (4) draftsman in Engineer Corps are civilian employees obtained through the Civil Service and are not within the terms of the Act; (5) field clerks, Engineer Corps; (6) civilian field clerks, Signal Corps; (7) postal agents sent to France by the Post Office Department to handle field mail for the troops are civilian employees and are not within the terms of the Act; (8) contract surgeons are civilians under employment by the United States by contract for their personal services as medical attendants to the troops and are not within the terms of the Act (see Decision No. 2 (5) as to medical officers Public Health Service; (9) civilians employed as "contract nurses" in the Army or Navy are not within the terms of the Act (see Decisions No. 2 as to enlisted male nurses).

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 64, Dec. 13, 1917, War Department, makes changes in Paragraphs 159, 160, 161, 164, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469 and 470, and the title of Article XLV, Army Regulations, and adds Paragraph 464 1/2. The latter paragraph is as follows:

464 1/2. Applicants for enlistment and drafted men who are found to be insane after arrival at depot, post or camp, and before the completion of their enlistment by oath, muster in or otherwise, will be disposed of as follows: (1) Those whose liberation will be unattended by danger to themselves or others will be rejected and disposed of under the regulations governing the disposal of other rejected recruits; (2) those whose insanity is of a type that would probably make their liberation a source of danger to themselves or others will be delivered to the civil authorities authorized by law to apply for the commitment of insane persons, of the place where they applied for enlistment or whence they were drafted. The depot, post or camp commander will provide the necessary escort for such delivery, and issue the necessary travel orders, transportation and subsistence (in kind or by commutation as may be most suitable).

A similar procedure will be followed in the case of civilian employees of the Quartermaster Corps who are found to have been insane before the beginning of their employment. (C.A.R., No. 64, Dec. 13, 1917.)

G.O. 163, DEC. 24, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. James E. Holgate, Field Art., N.A., dismissed the Service and imprisoned. The case is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

DEATH SENTENCES AND UNFIT OFFICERS.

G.O. 169, DEC. 29, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Whenever, in time of war, the commanding general of a territorial department or a territorial division confirms a sentence of death, the execution of such sentence shall be deferred until the record of trial has been reviewed in the office of the Judge Advocate General and the reviewing authority has been informed by the Judge Advocate General that such review has been made and that there is no legal objection to carrying the sentence into execution. The general court-martial order publishing the result of the trial shall recite that the date for the execution of the sentence will be hereafter fixed and published in general orders; and the fixing of the date of execution and the publication thereof shall follow the receipt of advice from the Judge Advocate General that there is no legal objection to the execution of the sentence. This rule of procedure does not relate to such action as a reviewing authority may desire to take under the 51st Article of War.

II.—Whenever an officer of the Regular Army holding an appointment in any other force of the Army of the United States

is considered by his division or higher commander as unfit to hold such temporary commission, the division or higher commander will order the officer concerned before a board of officers, to be appointed in the same manner as is provided in Sec. 9, Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917 (Bulletin 32, War D., 1917). Final decision in each such case will be made by the War Department.

2. The board in each case will examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of the particular officer ordered before it. In case the required number of officers senior to the officer considered unfit is not available within the division, the division commander will notify the next higher commander, who will order the necessary officers to report to the division commander for this duty. In each case the board will be composed of officers of the regular service and will, as far as practicable, be composed of officers of the arm of the service to which the officer considered unfit belongs. In cases where the approved proceedings of the board of officers find the officer examined unfit in the arm of the service in which he is holding a temporary commission, such officer will be held as unfit for temporary promotion in the Regular Army from the date of the termination of such prior temporary commission in the Army of the United States, and any vacancy to which such officer may become entitled will be filled by the promotion of the appropriate officer junior to the officer found unfit.

Just prior to the expiration of a period of six months from the date of termination of the officer's temporary commission his commanding officer will be directed to report to the War Department whether or not he has demonstrated his fitness for temporary advancement to the next higher grade in the Regular Army.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order will not apply to officers serving with the American Expeditionary Forces, the commanding general of which will continue, under the authority heretofore granted him, to discharge, by order of the President, inefficient officers of all branches of the service below the grade of brigadier general, except those holding permanent commissions in the Regular Army, or those given temporary promotion in the Regular Army.

III.—G.O. No. 110, War D., 1917, are rescinded and new instructions relative to camp exchanges are substituted therefor.

TROOP TRAINS, INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ETC.

BULLETIN 74, DEC. 31, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes an Executive Order dated Dec. 12, 1917, which announces that all the lands in T. 22 S., R. 9 W., N.M.P.M., New Mexico, the title to which has not passed out of the United States, are temporarily withdrawn from settlement, filing, selection, entry or sale, and reserved for military purposes.

II. In connection with Treasury Department instructions relative to tax exemptions in Bulletin No. 66, W.D., 1917, publishes extract from a letter of the Treasury Department to the Quartermaster General, dated Dec. 17, 1917, as follows:

Where officers or employees of the U.S. are allowed a certain amount per mile in lieu of the actual cost of transportation, the service is not rendered directly to the U.S., as provided in Section 502 of the act of Oct. 3, 1917, and tax therefore attaches.

Where an officer or employee of the United States is traveling on Government business and is reimbursed for the actual cost of transportation, the amounts paid by such officer or employee for transportation tickets are exempt from tax under said section.

III. Publishes a cablegram dated London, Dec. 11, 1917, received by the Secretary of State, giving conditions whereby gift parcels containing dutiable goods may be delivered free of duty:

Such parcels intended for officers and men of U.S. Navy in United Kingdom should be addressed for delivery on board ship in which addressee is serving; when intended for members of American National Army in United Kingdom should be addressed to regimental address of recipient; when intended for soldiers of American nationality in British or Canadian armies or for American medical officers serving in British military or base hospitals should be addressed in care of Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors of the American Red Cross, 154 New Bond street, London, which committee will verify right of addressee to duty-free concession and arrange for delivery of parcels. Dutiable goods must be specifically described, as tobacco, cigarettes, chocolate, etc. Forgoing relates solely to dutiable goods imported by parcel post.

IV. 1. Schedules for movements of troop trains are arranged by railroad companies with regard to other trains on the same line of road. Interference with these schedules by commanding officers of such trains while en route is a violation of Paragraph 396, Field Service Regulations, 1914, always results in disarrangement of the entire service of the road concerned and may result in a serious accident.

2. Commanding officers of troop trains must not interfere with their operation. Should it be necessary to arrange stops en route for resting or exercising the men, feeding, watering, or resting the animals, or for any other purpose, train commanders will co-operate with the representatives of the railroads in having such stops made, so far as practicable, at such time and place as will be agreeable to the operating requirements and needs of the railway service.

3. Thorough co-operation between commanding officers of troop trains and operating officials of railroads is of great importance in all cases.

V. 1. There being throughout the Army a marked lack of appreciation of the importance and scope of the intelligence duties of the General Staff, particularly as pertains to troops in the field, the following analysis of the status of an Intelligence Service for our Army is promulgated. A full appreciation, acceptance and application of the policy herein presented is enjoined upon all concerned.

2. The duties of the General Staff with troops are divisible into two general classes—those pertaining to operations under the direct charge of 2d G.S.O., and those pertaining to intelligence under the direct charge of 3d G.S.O. Paragraphs 5 and 6 and Appendix A, Staff Manual, U.S.A., 1917, give in detail the duties of the General Staff with troops.

3. In no sense is the intelligence section of a division or a corps an "information bureau." It has little to do with information of our own forces. It deals almost exclusively with information of the enemy, which it collects, collates and makes available for the use of the operations section in the latter's work of preparing the plans of operation. The Intelligence Section is the normal medium through which the information of the enemy is made available for the use of our forces. The responsibility of this section is to procure and provide all available information in a form directly usable by the Operations Section. The Operations Section must in turn base its plans upon the information provided it by the Intelligence Section.

4. A study of the scope and functioning of the Intelligence Service throughout the military organization is enjoined upon all commanding officers from company commanders upward. To accomplish this, Paragraph 6 and Appendix A of the Staff Manual, U.S.A., 1917, will be carefully studied.

5. The 3d G.S.O. should be an officer of high professional abilities and experience, having the special qualifications necessary for this work.

6. The training period available must be fully utilized for developing and training the intelligence organization of all units.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. C. King, A.G., relieved from detail in The A.G.D., Jan. 14, 1918. (Jan. 14, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.

Major W. A. Austin, Q.M.C., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty in command of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 305. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Capt. G. T. Everett, Q.M.C., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. G. Rice, Q.M.C., to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., for temporary duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. J. Maxwell, Q.M.C., to the grade of captain, N.A., from Jan. 2, 1918. (Jan. 15, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. A. E. Truby, M.C., from duty as chief health officer of the Panama Canal to Washington for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)



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Major P. B. Connolly, M.C., to San Juan, P.R., for duty in hospital to be established at that place. (Jan. 15, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. E. A. Thorne, D.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. C. R. Hays, D.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. C. J. Gaynor, D.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

PROMOTIONS IN DENTAL CORPS.

The advancement in rank of the following dental surgeons is announced:

To be colonels from Oct. 6, 1917—R. T. Oliver, S. D. Boak, F. F. Wing, G. L. Mason, F. H. Wolven, J. H. Hess, W. H. Chambers, A. Carpenter, E. P. Tigner, J. A. McAlister, Jr., H. G. Casady, J. R. Bernheim.

To be lieutenants colonels from Oct. 6, 1917—R. H. Rhoades, G. E. Stallman, G. I. Gunckel, F. P. Stone, R. E. Ingalls, H. O. Scott, J. R. Ames, R. H. Mills, F. L. K. LaFlamme, M. E. Scott, G. D. Graham, R. F. Patterson, S. H. Leslie, A. R. White, M. Sanderson, J. H. Snapp, W. A. Squires, A. P. Matthews, J. W. Scovel, C. DeW. Deyton.

To be majors from Oct. 6, 1917—B. C. Warfield, H. S. Rush, L. C. Ogg, H. M. Deiber, L. B. Wright, W. L. Reesman, F. J. Morningstar, E. Milburn, C. G. Baker, S. J. Randall, C. Taintor, D. G. Moore, O. G. Skelton, H. L. Thompson, R. B. Tobias, H. C. Peavey, W. S. Rice, E. P. Varvel, J. C. King, L. C. Fairbank, C. C. Mann, R. B. Clark, D. E. Repp, T. P. Bull, R. W. Pearson, A. J. Skillman, D. W. Forbes, T. P. Irwin, T. C. Daniels, B. H. Roberts, S. Kaufman, L. S. Fountain, J. L. Schock, C. W. Lewis, G. D. Byrne, E. H. Valentine, O. P. Snyder, W. Mann, J. H. Tyler, R. McK. McDowell, C. M. Taylor, T. L. Smith, E. E. Rushing, E. T. Dickmann, W. S. Smit, B. I. Newsom, G. R. Tressel, L. B. Schrader, F. H. Bockoven, A. F. Eidemiller, H. I. Benedict. (Jan. 11, War D.)

VETERINARIANS.

The appointment of 2d Lieut. W. K. Herbott, V.C., Regular Army, to first lieutenant, V.C., N.A., from Jan. 9, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Major G. E. Griffin, V.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. G. A. Youngberg, C.E., to colonel, Engrs., N.A., from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The promotion of Lieut. Col. T. M. Robins, C.E., to colonel, Engrs., N.A., from Jan. 5, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The station of Headquarters and Provisional Battalion, 3d Engrs., is changed from Fort Shafter to Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Jan. 4, H.D.)

Major R. W. Putnam, C.E., from duty in the office of the Chief of Engrs. and is assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class W. H. Cowern, Co. B, 7th Engrs., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 12, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Wheeler, Acting C. of O.

Capt. D. K. Shurtliff, O.D., is temporarily detailed for service in that department in the grade of major, at his present station. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. R. H. Cartwright (appointed Jan. 11, 1918, from sergeant, 17th Cav.) to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. E. L. Hudson (appointed Jan. 12, 1918, from first sergeant, Co. K, 31st Inf., now in Philippines, to duty at Quartel de Espana, P.I.) (Jan. 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. R. A. Carter, U.S.A., to first lieutenant in N.G.U.S., Jan. 12, and to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., 93d (Provisional) Division, for duty with 372d Inf. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. G. Williams (appointed Jan. 15, 1918, from mess sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Puget Sound), now at Fort Worden, will be sent to the C.O. of the Columbia for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Lamoreaux (appointed Jan. 15, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 9th Co., Fort Mills, P.I.) to duty at present station. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. A. W. Archer (appointed Jan. 15, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Mills, P.I.) to duty at present station. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Corpl. R. Feehan, O.D., is placed upon the retired list at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 15, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major R. P. Palmer to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., with 8th Field Battalion, S.C.; Major C. McF. Hall to Dayton, Ohio; Capt. E. H. Sorenson to

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partment, vice Capt. J. N. Smith, jr., 1st Inf., relieved. (Jan. 4, H.I.)

40TH—Co. M, 40th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., for duty at the United States Q.M. Depot, 39th and Robey Sta. (Dec. 29, C.D.)

47TH—Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. O. Chaput, 47th Inf., is accepted. (Jan. 14, War D.)

48TH—Second Lieut. R. B. Hough, jr., 48th Inf., to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, as pilot. (Jan. 15, War D.)

50TH—Provisional appointment of 2d Lieut. W. E. Merriman, 50th Inf., is terminated. (Jan. 16, War D.)

63D—Color Sergt. P. H. Shanahan, 63d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Presidio of San Francisco and to home. (Jan. 16, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. W. C. Bennett, Inf., unassigned, now attached to the 39th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Jan. 12, War D.) Major E. J. Nowlen, Inf., is assigned to 7th Infantry and will join. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Major H. N. Preston, Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave to Palo Alto, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.) Major O. U. Leonori, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D., Jan. 15, 1918. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Major S. C. Leisure, Inf., is temporarily detailed as Lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Major J. M. Petty, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in I.G.D. He will remain on present duties. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. J. D. Reardon, Inf., is detailed temporarily as major in S.C. and to Portland, Ore., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. W. C. Moore, Inf., as instructor at Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, Okla. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. L. N. Keesing, Inf., to Austin, Texas, to arrive Jan. 26, for training as pilot. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. H. Wooten, Inf., to Austin, Texas, to arrive Jan. 26, for instruction as pilot. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Temp. 2d Lieut. N. Saper, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 19th Inf. and will join that regiment. (Jan. 15, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

First Lieut. T. W. Swartz, Inf., D.O.L., from duty with 53d Inf. to 61st Inf. for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller, P.S., to Manila and join regiment. (Jan. 15, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. J. C. Gresham, retired, is detailed to University of Denver, Denver, Colo. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. N. Garen, retired, is placed on active military duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, Av. Sec., S.C. Washington. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Major E. L. Swift, retired, to active duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Major L. R. Hare, retired, is detailed as professor at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Chaplain E. H. Fitzgerald, U.S.A., retired, is extended one month. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, retired, is detailed to duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of first lieutenant on the retired list of the Army from June 3, 1916, of 2d Lieut. A. L. Clark is announced. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of Capt. W. W. Hamilton, retired, from Nov. 12, 1917, is announced. (Jan. 16, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is relieved from present assignment to the regiment indicated after his name: Majors H. S. Adams, 26th Inf.; R. D. Carter, 28th Inf.; N. M. Green, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. H. C. Dempewolf, 28th Inf.; H. Boyer, 28th Inf. (Jan. 15, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Lieuts. W. F. Lafrenz, C.A.C., and E. E. Marshall, C.A., N.A., are assigned to 64th Art. (C.A.C.) and 1st Lieuts. C. A. Epperson and H. B. Rannels, C.A.R.C., are relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. F. F. Reed, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. T. J. Leary, C.A.C., N.A., are assigned to 55th Art. (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. F. R. McCullagh, C.A., N.G., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 15, War D.)

NATIONAL BOARD RIFLE PRACTICE.

Major W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., is designated as an additional member of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. (Jan. 15, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The provisional appointment of R. D. Livingston from second Lieutenant, Inf., N.G., as a provisional second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Regular Army, from Oct. 24, 1917, is announced. He is assigned to 2d Cavalry and will join at Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Major L. A. Anschutz, Q.M.C., N.G., to Fort Niagara, N.Y. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The appointment of Col. J. P. Wood, 103d Engrs., N.G., to the same grade, Q.M.C., N.A., with rank from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. Colonel Wood will report to Q.M.C. of the Army for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Majors C. H. Greene and A. Cuchman, jr., Q.M.C., N.G., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Major H. Sheldon, Q.M.C., N.G., to Raritan Ordnance Depot, Metuchen, N.J., as quartermaster. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Capt. E. R. Blanton, Q.M.C., N.G., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. R. F. White, Inf., N.G., as major, Judge Advocate, N.A., from Jan. 16, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Waco, Texas, for duty as Judge Advocate of troops at Waco, not belonging to the 32d Division. (Jan. 16, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS TO NATIONAL GUARD.

Appointments of officers of O.R.C. in N.G. of U.S.: To be second lieutenants from Aug. 15, 1917—Second Lieuts. J. S. Foster, I.R.C., and C. D. Lewis, C.R.C. They will report at 39th Div., Camp Beauregard, La., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. E. P. McCluskey to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. F. J. Santry to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Drummond to Jeffersonville, Ind.; 2d Lieut. F. L. Tunze to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. E. F. Spink to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Lockhart to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to the School for Bakers and Cooks at the camps indicated: First Lieuts. E. W. Lachmiller, Camp Meade, Md.; D. M. Vickery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; A. Warner, Camp Custer, Mich.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Lawson, Camp Lewis, Wash. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Majors O. P. Chamberlain, J. L. Lee and W. H. Conklin to Q.M.G.; Capt. F. S. Brady to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. N. C. Wade to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major R. Talbot, jr., to Charleston, S.C.; Capt. L. P. Kalb to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. D. Wright to Newport News, Va.; Camp Stuart; 2d Lieut. A. H. Fairchild to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. R. S. A. Green to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. L. S. Mann to Cambridge, Mass. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. M. Vale, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 350, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. Foster, jr., Q.M.C., N.A., to same grade, Field Art., N.A. (Jan. 15, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

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Reiter to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; P. W. Rupert to Hoboken, N.J.; E. H. James to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Major J. A. Vogleton, San Corps, N.A., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Major A. C. Monahan, San Corps, N.A., to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Major C. J. Herrick, San Corps, N.A., to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Capt. L. Larson, San Corps, N.A., is assigned with the Av. Sec., S.C., Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Brewster, San Corps, N.A., to Washington for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major S. Gilliland, V.C., N.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty (Jan. 11, War D.)

Capt. R. C. Talty, V.C., N.A., to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. C. G. Dawes, Engrs., N.A., to colonel, Engrs., N.A., from Jan. 7, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The promotion of Lieut. Col. C. R. Pettis, Engrs., N.A., to colonel, from Jan. 8, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The appointment of Lieut. Col. L. H. Callan, Engrs., N.A., as lieutenant colonel in N.G.U.S. is announced and he will report at 32d Div., Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. R. W. Briggs, 311th F.A., N.A., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major E. N. Woodbury, C.A., N.A., to the Coast Defenses of New Orleans for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Major L. D. Pepin, C.A., N.A., is assigned to 57th Art. (C.A.C.) and Major M. H. Barry, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment thereto. (Jan. 15, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Capt. H. G. Gale, Inf., N.A., to a captain in Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Capt. D. Ryan, 332d Inf., N.A., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. L. R. Cowin, Inf., N.A., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. R. Johnson, Inf., N.A., to duty, Newport News, Va. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. C. J. Kelley, Inf., N.A., to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers from duty at Garden City, N.Y., to Camp Upton, Long Island, for duty: First Lieuts. W. H. LaBoon, Inf., N.A.; H. H. Ladd, H. W. Lane, J. H. McCreedy and G. H. Russell, I.R.C.; L. W. Severy, Inf., N.A.; W. S. Shipman, L. L. Steward, 2d Lieuts. A. Bittenbring, I.R.C.; W. H. Garrett, Inf., N.A.; H. A. Karr, N. V. Lanier, S. J. Lund, R. D. Magruder, M. McGaughy, T. S. McGinley and H. Meerscheidt, I.R.G.; J. W. Riely, Inf., N.A.; T. P. Robinson, W. H. Robinson, M. M. Rosenblum, E. M. Ross, E. Starnes, E. C. Barfoot and H. A. Starrett, I.R.C. (Jan. 15, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Major O. H. Kean, I.G.R.C., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. N. A. Evalenke, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Cody, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. A. Post to Camp

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Captains of Q.M.R.C. to U.S. on the first available transport for duty: J. J. Ahrendtsen, P. D. Carman, J. Y. Crowe, C. M. Fitzgerald, D. L. Haseltine, H. Long, C. H. Magee, H. B. Parker, C. M. Peters and J. J. Wilkins. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: L. E. Moore and L. O. Weibacher to Washington, D.C.; F. B. Laramie and W. R. Smith report by wire to officer in charge of cantonment construction, Washington, D.C.; T. H. Skinner to Washington; J. L. Armstrong to Camp Hill, Newport News, Va.; O. D. Hammond to Hoboken, N.J.; R. Bonner to Washington. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. R. Roberts to Q.M.G.; Capt. H. C. Dinkins to Washington; Capt. M. Sures to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; Capt. J. J. Wilkins to Hoboken, N.J., for Army Transport Service. (Jan. 14, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. B. Post to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; A. S. Pendleton to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; G. J. Bergener to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; O. A. Suttle to Indianapolis, Ind.; J. G. Maxon assigned to 9th Field Art, Fort Sill, Okla. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: S. Downing to Newport News, Va.; C. W. Deaver to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 6; W. E. Cook to Morrison, Va.; W. D. Hall to home and telegraph to The A.G. of the Army; L. A. Frary to home and telegraph to The A.G. of the Army and from duty in M.R.C. of the Army; F. L. Waher to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; A. T. Fisher to Fort Omaha, Neb.; C. A. Folkes and R. S. Stauffer to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs; R. E. Yellott to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 310; W. J. McRann to Montgomery, Ala.; J. R. Elliott to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. E. Cook, Jr., to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs; J. C. Michael to Fort Riley, Kas. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: V. L. Baugh, S. G. Cain, W. E. Campbell, S. R. Griffin, W. Purviance. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: E. A. Smith, Base Hospital No. 22, Hoboken, N.J.; L. J. C. Bailey to Fort Riley, Kas., Evacuation Hospital No. 11; M. W. E. Raynor, Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Y. E. Colville to Honolulu, Hawaii; E. Windmuller to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; M. A. Burns to duty Base Hospital No. 38 (Jefferson Medical School), Philadelphia, Pa.; H. T. Nichols to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. J. Cahill to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army Hospital No. 6; C. G. Reno to Morrison, Va.; R. A. McCarron to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; J. Urkow to home and telegraph to The A.G. of the Army; H. E. Rogers to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; 42d Inf.; J. S. Baile, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; M. Moody to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; F. C. McLean, Washington, D.C.; R. A. Strong to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; E. O. Reynolds to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; W. T. Vandament, M.R.C., to Morrison, Va., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty to Morrison, Va., for duty: Capt. F. L. Darrow; 1st Lieut. A. H. Wheeler. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty to Morrison, Va.: Capt. N. Ross; 1st Lieut. W. G. Berryhill, A. A. Getman. (Jan. 12, War D.) First lieutenants, M.R.C., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty in the base hospital: J. R. Earle, C. E. Lockwood and N. C. Witt. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. T. McCormack to Canal Zone; Major E. J. Barrett, Sheboygan, Wis.; Major F. H. Clark to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; Capt. S. S. Wilcox to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby; Capt. W. L. McFarland to Canal Zone; Capt. E. W. Hooper to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty, Jacksonville, Fla.: Capt. R. Duffy and J. M. Irwin; 1st Lieut. M. C. Cook, R. E. Corley and H. A. Dorsey. (Jan. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Granville Baird, M.R.C., to major, from Jan. 7, 1918, is announced. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. P. Faust to Albany, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 33 (Albany Hospital and Medical College), Troop B, New York Guard Armory; Capt. W. M. Jordan to Fort Riley, Kas., Evacuation Hospital No. 11; 1st Lieut. R. E. Davison to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Busler to Baltimore, Md., to Major F. S. Leisering, M.R.C., Coco-Cola Bldg., with the Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 306; 1st Lieut. W. M. Ennis to Boston, Mass., for a course of instruction, Feb. 1, then to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. M. Cleveland to Fort Riley, Kas., Evacuation Hospital No. 10; 1st Lieut. H. E. Hersh to Fort Riley, Kas., Evacuation Hospital No. 12; 1st Lieut. J. H. Hansen to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Richstein to Palo Alto, Cal., about Jan. 25, 1918; 1st Lieut. W. W. Leslie to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. J. K. McClintic, M.R.C., from duty abroad to

the United States and is honorably discharged on account of being physically disqualified for active service. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. A. C. Stewart to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; 1st Lieut. D. R. Black to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. H. DeW. Duryea to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. L. Peters to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; 1st Lieut. L. B. Bradford to New York, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 1; 1st Lieut. A. M. Hanson to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 8, that camp; 1st Lieut. L. H. Weed to Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Av. Sec., S.C., San Diego, Cal.: 1st Lieuts. C. S. Brooks and J. R. Buckingham. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Taylor, M.R.C., to major from Jan. 9, 1918. (Jan. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. H. E. Line, M.R.C., to captain from Jan. 11, 1918. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers of M.R.C. as majors from Jan. 11, 1918, is announced: Capt. A. S. Begg, W. A. Sawyer and D. C. Wiggin; 1st Lieuts. A. J. Brown and J. S. Green. (Jan. 15, War D.)

The appointment of the following captains of M.R.C. as majors from Jan. 12, 1918, is announced: E. W. Fell, A. M. Forster, J. V. Littig, J. T. MacDonald and F. R. Mount. (Jan. 15, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS

First lieutenants, D.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty: P. B. Lail, C. A. Mallon, E. J. Moore, C. W. Raymond, J. T. C. Kemper, W. E. Park, L. Olin, A. Schwartz and G. A. W. Rigg. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: N. S. Chapman to Fort Worth, Texas, Benbrook Field No. 3; J. L. Bischof to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. Burkhardt to Millington, Tenn., Park Field; N. P. Bennett and E. O. Billings to Portland, Ore. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers, D.R.C., to Augusta, Ga., for duty: First Lieuts. E. A. Beddoes and D. F. McCarthy. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers, D.R.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; First Lieuts. H. F. Besse, T. B. O'Leary, J. E. Tyler, R. M. Allen, W. C. Melvin, W. B. Reeves and C. C. Simmer. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for duty: First Lieuts. W. R. Cashin, J. L. Cummings, J. W. Elbert, F. E. West and W. L. Wilson. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers, D.R.C., from Wrightstown, N.J., to Newport News, Va., Camp Hill, for duty: First Lieuts. T. F. Healy, W. E. McCain and J. J. Small. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers, D.R.C., to place mentioned for duty: First Lieuts. H. L. Leedham, Houston, Texas; W. M. Nesler, Dallas, Texas; Fred H. Swanson, Hampton, Va. (Jan. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. J. F. Purney, D.R.C., to Waco, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to duty and to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.: First Lieuts. F. R. Gould, J. H. Greene, P. M. Hite, J. E. Nastasia, H. B. Prout and R. T. Simpson. (Jan. 16, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS

Officers, V.R.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan, for duty: Second Lieuts. G. E. Butin and C. H. Hart. (Jan. 12, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS

Capt. F. A. Dailey, E.R.C., to Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N.J. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. A. Dodge, E.R.C., to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Major J. B. Whitehead, E.R.C., to Washington, D.C., Naval Consulting Board, for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers, E.R.C., to 20th Engineers (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C., for duty: Capts. H. A. Maas, J. S. Bradstreet; 1st Lieuts. T. G. Gale, S. E. Gange, F. H. Kruger, R. A. Rozier and W. Newton, Jr. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Major P. L. Stacker, E.R.C., assigned to 32d Engrs., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Capt. G. T. Sinks, E.R.C., to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers, E.R.C., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty: Capt. H. Miller; 1st Lieuts. T. R. Pickard and W. M. H. Woodward; 2d Lieut. A. L. Sayles. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. C. Fitzgerald assigned to 32d Engrs., Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; Capt. J. D. Forrer assigned to 37th Engrs., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Savannah, Ga., on temporary duty and then to Fort Myer, Va.; Capts. R. B. Morrow and H. E. Ruggles assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. A. L. Voge assigned to 30th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. R. Jones assigned to 32d Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Jones assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Khachadarian to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. T. D. Little assigned to 32d Engrs.; 1st Lieut. T. Titus to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. G. M. Bowers assigned to 32d Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Cronemeyer assigned to 28th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. A. R. Waugaman assigned to 37th Engrs., Cleveland, Ohio, Buffalo, N.Y., Rochester, N.Y., Albany, N.Y., and Boston, Mass., on temporary duty and then to Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. V. H. Braung assigned to 37th Engrs., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., on temporary duty and then to Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. are assigned to 9th Engineers and then to El Paso, Texas, for duty: First Lieuts. R. D. Salisbury, T. K. Rothermund and W. B. Grigsby. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Second lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: J. David to Washington, D.C.; J. B. Crowley assigned to 20th Engrs., Camp American University, D.C.; W. C. Cahill, Jr., R. R. Savage and E. J. Sternberg assigned to 32d Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; A. C. Voll assigned to 32d Engrs., R. F. Kohr and E. S. Jamison assigned to 24th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; H. J. Bash and J. V. Fleming assigned to 30th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major D. M. Bates; Capts. L. E. Richards and W. C. Brown and 1st Lieuts. Spencer G. Kuhn and William E. Allen; Capt. A. Hollister, C. S. Dame; 1st Lieuts. J. B. Finnell, M. C. Penfield, H. C. Stabler; 2d Lieuts. L. W. Miller, W. H. Cosgrove and C. H. Peters. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. V. Potter to Racine, Wis., Mitchell Motors Co.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Bennett to J. R. Godfrey, C. G. Gardner, Mass.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Wall to Peoria, Ill., Pope Mfg. Co.; 2d Lieut. A. S. Hatch to Manitowoc, Wis.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Curley to Philadelphia, Pa., to Lieut. E. C. Mueller, 1120 Widener Bldg.; 2d Lieut. J. L. Dohr to New York, N.Y., Columbia University; 2d Lieut. F. Sturges, Toledo, Ohio, Acklin Stamping Company; 2d Lieut. G. B. Kutz, Jefferson, Mo.; J. M. Hayes Wood Products Co.; 2d Lieut. L. Davis to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty as follows: First Lieut. F. A. Raymond, H. A. Plunkard, B. H. Gitchell, L. C. Dehn; 1st Lieuts. G. M. Sprouts, H. C. Lasker, W. J. Corboy, M. K. Bryan, J. J. Devaney, T. W. Connette, J. S. Da Costa, G. A. Fuller, C. G. Toepper, Abbott L. Norris; 2d Lieuts. K. Hamilton, R. R. Coes, G. D. Crittenden, S. D. Embree, M. W. Schwarz, R. F. Ives, G. H. Bloom, W. W. Lusk, C. T. Donlin, V. B. Rohr and R. Allen. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Capts. W. M. Shakespear, P. A. Raymond, H. A. Plunkard, B. H. Gitchell, L. C. Dehn; 1st Lieuts. S. N. Hope to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieut. G. H. Hallcock to Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co.; 1st Lieut. F. C. Van Etten to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieut. S. L. Babcock to home in Roxbury, Mass.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Wheeler to Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal; 2d Lieut. M. Gray to Lieut. J. Rick, H. H. Hans Rees Sons, New York city; 2d Lieut. P. M. Arndt to Chicago, Ill., American Cutlery Co.; 2d Lieut. J. O. Keller to State College, Pa., Pennsylvania State College; 2d Lieut. P. J. Hassett, Huntsville, Ala., Abingdon Mills; 2d Lieut. M. G. Day to Buffalo, N.Y., Buffalo Weaving & Belting Co.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Smith, New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. G. A. Payne, St. Louis, Mo., 804 Star Building, Fayette, Mo.; 2d Lieut. R. Plumb Co.; 2d Lieut. R. S. Rowlett, Springfield, Mass., Springfield Armory. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capts. W. E. Blaine, M. C. Munn, S. L. Goodale, W. H. Knight, C. W. Owston, R. R. Harrison, 1st Lieuts. H. D. Minich, J. R. Manegold, H. Kelly,

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Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capts. C. M. Welch, E. M. Lubeck, 1st Lieut. W. E. Osthoff, to Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co.; Capt. A. G. Hawes and R. B. Reasoner to New York, N.Y., Albemarle Bldg.; 1st Lieut. G. V. Dutney, A. C. Deats to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieut. H. Calvin to New York, N.Y., Albemarle Bldg.; 2d Lieut. P. H. Engel to Dayton, Ohio, Maxwell Motor Car Co. Plant No. 2. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty as follows: Capt. E. T. Savage, Capt. J. A. Wilkinson, F. A. Caskey, J. Turner, R. W. Woodward, E. L. White, F. E. Waterman, M. F. Ewen, C. P. Garland, H. A. Hutchins, W. Treleaven, J. C. Nordeman, J. O. Hills, J. F. Mollers, 1st Lieuts. W. E. Witte, Eimer, E. Ritter, L. C. Wilking, 2d Lieut. F. C. Binnall. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty as follows: Major C. R. Watson; Capts. A. T. Moore and P. Munoz; 1st Lieuts. J. L. Sullivan, G. W. Blossom, Jr., H. B. Wright, F. A. Chase and E. L. Vehslage. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Mahony, O.R.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

C. C. Smith to major, O.O.R.C., and to Washington for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty: Capt. A. S. Crosby; 1st Lieuts. G. V. Dutney and R. O. Hansen. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capts. B. F. Shively, W. E. Witsil, 1st Lieut. C. S. Reed, to New York, N.Y., Albemarle Bldg.; 1st Lieut. C. Driver to Sandy Hook Proving Ground; 2d Lieut. P. Ball to Harrison, N.J., New Jersey Tube Co.; 2d Lieut. J. D. McMullen to New York, N.Y., 160 Berkeley Bldg. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty as follows: Major G. E. Tripp, Capts. J. P. Davies, J. G. Cunningham, W. H. Adams, R. D. Hope, C. M. Whitlock, D. B. Tennant, F. E. Bartell, E. H. Jungclas and S. Q. Bass, 1st Lieuts. F. G. Dempwolf, R. F. Hill, C. P. Cushing, R. F. Symonds, G. L. Hedges, L. B. Duntley, N. S. Star, F. D. McLaughlin, E. A. Williams, P. Rogers, J. M. Ross, J. S. Reed and D. H. Ackerson, 2d Lieuts. L. Davis, C. R. Crane, D. H. D. Howe, E. L. O. Patten and A. C. Mills. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Major G. E. Tripp, O.R.C., to colonel, O.D., N.A. He will report to Acting C. O. for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. M. Masters to New York, N.Y., Feb. 1, Albemarle Bldg.; R. A. Greene to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. L. E.

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SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE OFFICERS.

Privates, first class, of S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., are: A. C. Goodale, H. J. Meyer, J. H. Nathan, Jr., J. C. Sherrick, P. B. Shuss and L. A. Smith to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Privates, first class, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., are: H. Brewster, C. H. Caddigan, W. S. McClintock; appointed second lieutenants: J. Baxter, W. H. Bunting, J. W. Cuff, C. J. Doheny, W. A. Elliot, C. P. Harrington, R. H. Murrow, K. G. Price, D. Rust, W. F. Scribner, W. J. Staley, R. Steinberger, H. S. Sturgis, S. D. Swann, H. E. Willingham, K. Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Privates, first class, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C.: W. J. Hoover, R. S. Houston, D. Hudson, J. S. Hunt, C. C. Ingerson, J. C. Kennedy, C. I. McLean, F. G. Marshall, J. C. Miller, Z. R. Miller, T. L. Moore, T. J. O'Brien, F. I. Ordway, Jr., W. H. Pearcey, S. Pickard, H. Pointer, R. F. Raymond, K. J. Schoen, W. H. Spindle, H. R. Summer, W. W. Tanney, F. H. Underhill, J. C. Vasconcelos, G. G. Wolfe; the above officers will report at Talaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Privates, first class, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C.: W. L. Allen, W. M. Allison, D. B. Banks, J. D. Casals, E. W. Ne Nie, J. W. Denison, F. J. Dixon, R. W. Foster, E. F. George, V. H. Johnson, J. A. Kennedy, W. H. Knowles, S. Laws, J. F. McCarthy, J. B. McMahon, C. E. McSherry, J. L. Merrick, G. T. Ross, T. M. Starnes, A. Wade, P. Williams, L. K. Wolfe, E. C. Wright; the above officers are assigned to duty at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of S.E.R.C. as first lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., are announced: Master Signal Electrician B. H. Spelbink; Privates, first class, R. M. Briggs, F. C. McGaughy, Jr., F. T. Smith, V. B. Westphal, P. K. Yost; they will report at Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The following privates, first class, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: R. O. Lindsay to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; E. W. Huber to Washington, D.C.; C. R. Sigwalt to Washington, D.C.; W. J. Hunt to Kelly Field; W. B. McLaren to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Privates, first class, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: C. F. Curry, Jr., to Kelly Field, San Antonio; W. R. Kiefer and H. E. Harwood to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Private, first class, H. W. Mitchell, S.E.R.C., to first lieu-

tenant in Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., is announced, and to duty at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Private, first class, H. W. Prosser, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., to Goersner Field, Lake Charles, La., for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Appointments of the following privates, first class, S.E.R.C., as first lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.O.R.C.: C. L. Bissell, S. T. Claffin, W. A. Coleman, J. J. Curtin, H. E. Eckart, C. S. Garrett, G. P. Glenn, J. H. Gose, Jr., A. A. Grant, J. E. Gregory, M. B. Gunn, J. McQ. Hayward, R. E. Hill, M. MacG. Kidd, C. A. McElvain, R. C. Martin, LeR. J. Prinz, E. W. Rucker; they will report at Talaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The appointments of the following privates, first class, S.E.R.C., as second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., are announced: H. C. Babcock, M. B. Baldwin, C. A. Birdsall, H. V. Cahill, J. G. Clark, A. J. Diebel, P. Edwards, W. L. Fox, F. Harmel, D. D. Holtz, S. Isaacs, G. M. Jones, T. E. King, W. B. McConnell, K. A. Moore, J. A. Newcomb, H. F. Nitchke, R. C. Pierce, W. T. Rice, W. Ezra Sarboro, H. T. Snedicor, S. M. Stouffer, W. L. Vail, J. E. Walters, Jr., P. D. Weathers; they will report at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Private, first class, N. E. O'Connor, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., and to Waco, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class N. E. O'Connor, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.O.R.C., and to Waco, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Appointments of privates, first class, S.E.R.C., as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., announced: M. F. Crutcher, A. W. Cohen, J. J. Carroll, W. A. Churchill, J. L. Davitt, M. T. Donoho, R. G. Elbert, F. J. Good, P. L. Lockwood, O. W. Noel, E. D. Normett, A. Prussian, E. L. Richardson, B. W. Shir-Ciff, E. S. Smith, H. P. Stewart, Jr., and G. W. Vierling. They will report to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class H. H. McDaniels, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Pvt. R. C. Hildreth, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Land Section, S.R.C., and to Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty: L. F. Ream, E. C. McGee, R. W. Howell, W. P. Fitch, M. B. Horner, L. W. Kleler, S. B. Marks, O. P. McCord, D. Babcock. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. S. Anable to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieuts. W. A. Lorah and W. H. Kindred to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Galt to Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 1st Lieuts. G. C. Johnson and James W. Lavers to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieuts. G. L. Crosson and C. M. Bellows to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Greene to Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. H. Brown to Buffalo, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Bame to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. H. N. Koons to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; (Jan. 10, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty: Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; 2nd Lieuts. Bert McNeil, J. W. Slattery, R. A. Weinhardt, F. H. Pearson, E. G. Thornton, A. T. Quick, C. B. K. Gillett, F. W. Griffiths, M. Belmont; Major A. Williams, retired, to duty, Washington. (Jan. 10, War D.)

First lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., for duty: W. R. Wright, J. U. Wegener, R. Anderson, M. F. Arnold, E. T. Allen. (Jan. 10, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. R. Howlett to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. G. Hall to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. Weber to Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Hilliard to Dayton, Ohio; 1st Lieut. G. L. Hancock to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; 2d Lieuts. H. G. Grueger and W. G. O'Fallon to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. T. B. Miller to Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio; 2d Lieut. H. H. Holland assigned to active duty and will report in person to C.O., Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

T. S. Duby to first Lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. J. G. Heaslet to Detroit, Mich., 870 Woodward Ave.; 1st Lieut. G. C. Johnson to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieuts. J. L. Edwards, F. W. Fisher and W. J. Blackman to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. N. Pye to Toronto, Canada; 1st Lieut. J. P. Nelson to Camp Talaferro, Hicks, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. A. Phillips to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. O. P. Gothlin to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field; 2d Lieut. B. King to Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore.; 2d Lieut. H. H. Cobe to New Brunswick, N.J.; 2d Lieut. B. M. Clark to Garden City, N.Y. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The following appointments to first lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Washington are announced: B. C. Herschfeld, F. O. Tallman and T. B. Tarsney. (Jan. 12, War D.)

R. C. Gardner and E. Young to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Washington. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. F. W. Fisher, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington for duty: Majors V. C. Parker and H. M. T. Cunningham; Capts. J. Millidge, H. H. Weeks, E. O. Schaire and C. R. Underhill. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. C. Smith to Columbus, Ohio, School of Military Aeronautics, Ohio State University; J. McWilliams to Atlanta, Ga., School of Military Aeronautics, Georgia School of Tech.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Petersen to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. E. P. Gaines to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field; 1st Lieut. R. E. Morsbach to Garden City; 1st Lieut. J. B. Howe to Columbus, Ohio, School of Military Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Pierce to Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Debaugh to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. G. C. Melvin to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; 2d Lieut. V. C. Sweenhain to Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Univ. (Jan. 14, War D.)

The following appointments as second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to duty in Washington are announced: J. W. Smith, P. P. Immel, F. A. Ballard, J. E. Halstead and F. H. Kitchell. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Lake Charles, La., Gerstner Field, for duty: First Lieuts. R. A. Barnes, R. M. Carrigan, J. M. Bovard, F. E. Harding, A. W. Redfield, P. F. O'Neil, L. M. Harvey, A. H. Hassan, J. B. Rixey, G. A. Waggoner, L. L. Broun and A. N. Joerg. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Fort Sill, Okla.: First Lieuts. G. S. Clark, W. I. Daniell, J. W. Williams, C. J. Leonard, S. T. Webster, R. E. Davis, W. R. Ferris and F. M. Pickrell. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Garden City, N.Y.: First Lieuts. F. Feasel, C. L. Clark and C. O. W. Keene. (Jan. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. T. A. Straw, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty: Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; First Lieuts. E. H. Kren and B. F. McAuley; 2d Lieuts. C. N. Littlejohn and J. M. Loeblein. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. M. K. Riddick to Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. D. Gribbin to Omaha, Neb., Balloon School; 1st Lieuts. J. W. Macready and G. P. Meldish to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; 1st Lieut. J. K. Hampton to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Low to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Cramer to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Hayes and 2d Lieut. W. A. Hammond to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio. (Jan. 16, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. W. Todd, C.R.C., to duty Fort Bliss, Texas. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. Selden, Cav. R.C., to Washington for duty with Aircraft Board. (Jan. 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The following officers, F.A.R.C., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report for duty: Capt. H. M. Harrison; 1st Lieuts. J. A. Haaga, E. V. Spence, C. M. Counts, G. R. Hoff and H. A. Buick. (Jan. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 68, S.O. 234, War D., Oct. 8, 1917, as relates to Temp. 2d Lieut. E. B. Houser is revoked. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Capt. W. M. Bailey, F.A.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Camp Travis,



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San Antonio, Texas, and report to C.G. for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. S. L. McCartney, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 60th Artillery (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. F. W. Hoffman, C.A.R.C., is relieved. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. R. Braslin, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 58th Art. (C.A.C.). (Jan. 15, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for duty: 2d Lieut. B. M. Eskridge and 1st Lieut. C. H. Ostrander, I.R.C. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. U. S. Stephenson, I.R.C., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. N. Gilbert, I.R.C., to 30th Inf., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Officers to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty: Capts. R. B. Sowell and L. K. Williams, I.R.C. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Fred A. Dietz, I.R.C., to second lieutenant in N.G.U.S. and to 32d Division, Waco, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. M. Horn, I.R.C., to second lieutenant in N.G.M.C., N.A., from Jan. 14, 1918, and to Camp Hancock, Ga. (Jan. 14, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Wainwright, I.R.C., to duty at Ayer, Mass. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. B. Cullom, I.R.C., to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., for duty. (Jan. 15, War D.)

MILITARY PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Giusta, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Issued week of Nov. 27, 1917: Anti-torpedo-protector, Abraham Paladini; armored motor car, Robert Hayes; machine gun feed-belts, Frank H. Frissell; gun-stock, John R. Snedecor and William L. Mantha; submarine destroyer, William W. Garner; submarine destroyer, George W. Keister; submarine vessel, Augustus Romeo Lendner; submersible torpedo-discharging turret, Joseph A. Steinmetz; torpedo-guard for vessels, Patrick Tracy Jackson, Jr.

Week of Dec. 4, 1917: Firearm-safety, Charles A. Nelson; gun firing mechanisms, Samuel Orkin; gun-sight, Charles A. Arthur; mine-catching device, John Slaski; self-acting naval defense mine, Oliver W. Bozzett; naval construction, Luther Strine Munson; projectile, Samuel T. Henry; submarine-trap, Israel Ludlow; combined sword and pistol, Aleksander Serafin; automatic torpedo-guard, John Murch and Anthony Murch; torpedo-guard for vessels, Harry Price; torpedo-guard net, Lloyd Johnson; torpedo protecting device for ships, Carl Smyrski and Jan Lorenc. Week of Dec. 11: Wind-screen for use with aircraft guns, Thomas Octave Murdoch Sopwith; bayonet, George Pesikan; armored car, John J. Spence; automatic firearm, Floyd C. Hedrick; ordnance and adjustable carriage therefor, Joseph Krupka; safety navi-

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gable marine parachute, John J. Reynolds; shot, Thomas G. Frothingham; ship-protector, Joseph Santore; torpedo-guard, Pleasant R. Overlin; torpedo-guard for vessels, Charles Sokolowski; means for protecting vessels from projectiles, Antonio Campanaro. Week of Dec. 18: Breast-plate, and protector, Albert Louppe; shell-fuse, John M. Young; periscope, Washington Vanderlip; separable-torpedo construction, Harold W. Shonard; magnetically-self-controlled torpedo, Charles F. Hover. Week of Dec. 25: Apparatus for dropping bombs, Fred H. Peterson; guide for cleaning-rods of firearms, Julio E. Lanfrance; gun-sight, Edgar P. Cook; diving-rudder gear for submarine boats, Harold Mason DeGraw.

Week of Jan. 1, 1918: Bullet, John Anderson Davison; incendiary bullet, James Frank Buckingham; cartridge-indicator for repeating or automatic small-arms, Adolphe Henri Rochette de Lempdes; bullet-proof helmet, Karl Kempny; helmet for use of aviators and the like, Henry Ridgeway Hart; helmet or head-shield, John Leopold Brodie; submarine catching net, Floravante Luigi Calgaro. Week of Jan. 8: Mine-picker, James Walton; wireless signaling apparatus, Roy A. Wengant; attachment for submarines, Willard Daubenberg and Erastus W. Appelman; means for indicating the position of submarine craft, John B. Barrett; protection of vessels against torpedoes and mines, John D. Ehrlick; means for indicating the position of self-propelled vessels, John B. Barrett; weapon, Fred Sign; aero compass, Fred Charlie Fischer.

THAT "SAHJUNT" AT CAMP PIKE.

"Having noticed the bit in the JOURNAL of Jan. 5 about the negro conscripts and the 'sahjunt' at Camp Pike, I want to say that my husband wrote me the same sort of story from there, 'only different,' writes the wife of an Army officer.

"His tale is that some of the negroes had been put to digging practice trenches, and the officer of the day, passing (he happened to be a major) did not quite like their method, so he undertook to correct one of them. The

darkey 'rared back,' and announced with great dignity: 'My boss done gimme my orders.' This major was from the South and not unused to the ways of the negroes, so he asked, 'Well, who is your boss?' The reply came, 'De fust sahjunt is my boss, and if you come n' projickin' around yere, I guine sic him onto you.'

"I asked my husband what the powers did about that, and he said they lined the negroes up at company drill the next morning, brought out commissioned officers from a major down to second lieutenant, and showed the conscripts what they looked like, and explained that the 'fust sahjunt' was not exactly commander-in-chief, although they had better pay attention to his orders."

No more assignments to gold quarters are to be made at Paraíso, Canal Zone, and the village will be abandoned as a gold settlement. About sixty-five apartments will be available after the transfer of present occupants to other towns, for rental to silver employees. It is expected that within four or five months the remaining gold families can be transferred to Pedro Miguel. The policy has been adopted in consequence of the reduction of the dredging force. The change is expected to save about \$1,000 a month to the Supply Department, through closing the gold part of the commissary store, closing the hotel, and reduction of the utility force for caring for quarters. The hotel was closed on Dec. 1, and most of the bachelors in the village were transferred to Pedro Miguel. The restaurant had been operating at a loss of about \$400 a month.

The following list of American professional boxers who have been appointed instructors at Army training camps may interest those of our readers who are pugilistic fans: Armstrong, William P., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Gibbons, Mike, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Kilbane, Johnny, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Leonard, Benny, Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I.; Levinsky, Battling, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; McAllister, Bob, Camp

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Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; McFarland, Packey, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas; Mandot, Joe, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Russell, Frankie, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Mitchell, Ritchie, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Smith, Jeff, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; White, Charlie, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Dunn, Jimmy, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Ritchie, Willie, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

"To get 100 per cent. fighting efficiency out of John Parsons you've got to give him his old carpet slippers after a hard day's work in the trenches. A good cigar and a piece of apple pie to round it out and you've got a satisfied man that will do anything you tell him. I've lived with him for ten years and I know." This note, addressed to Marine Corps headquarters by Mrs. J. Parsons, also contained an inquiry as to whether there was any embargo on carpet slippers, Betsey Lees, and apple pie going to fighting Marines in France. "It's a big question," a Marine Corps note adds, "and while the Marine Corps maintains no time study or welfare departments, it is felt that if his old carpet slippers will enhance John Parsons' fighting qualities he'll just have to have them, that's all."

The latest success in camouflage it would seem can justly be claimed by Jersey City, N.J. An enterprising Italian desiring to do his bit in the coal crisis got a wagon load of stones, covered them with a black substance so effectively as to make them look like coal and then sold the stones for coal to a German baker for ten dollars. When the stones failed to burn the German notified the police of his bad bargain. The Italian was subsequently discovered adding a camouflage effect to a second load of stones and was placed under arrest.

Officers who may in the future be assigned to station at Guam, in the Pacific, will be pleased to learn that all houses of Guam are frequented by small lizards called "gualig." They are harmless creatures, how-

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911
 With War Department Changes, including No. 21, November 9, 1917; also Appendix D, dated September 15, 1917, for use with the U.S. Rifle, model 1917 (Enfield).

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ever, and are welcomed by the natives on account of their habit of catching insects. Their toes are so constructed as to enable them to run upside-down on the ceiling and rafters with great rapidity. At night they may be seen quite motionless, lying in wait for moths and other insects which may be attracted in the houses by the light. Three or four often pursue the same insect, approaching it stealthily like cats after their prey. From time to time they utter a chattering noise, which has won for them the name of "island canary birds."

Apropos of the censorship proposals.

The "society" editor presented his copy to the censor for approval. That official scrutinized the items carefully. He found this one:

"Mrs. Smith announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary, to Lieutenant Jones, U.S.N."

The censor blue-penciled the item ruthlessly. On the margin he noted:

"See censorship regulations, page 10, Paragraph 2. News of naval engagements strictly prohibited."—New York Evening Post.

An officer in the Inspector General's Department, U.S.A., writing from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 11, 1918, says: "Now what do you think of this—climate? Thermometer at four p.m. 78, at six p.m. 12, drop in two hours of 66 degrees. At four p.m. we were fanning ourselves with newspapers to keep cool. At six p.m. we were in overcoats, etc., around a gas stove—no other stoves or heat in the house—while outside there was thunder, lightning, sand storms, rain, hail, sleet and

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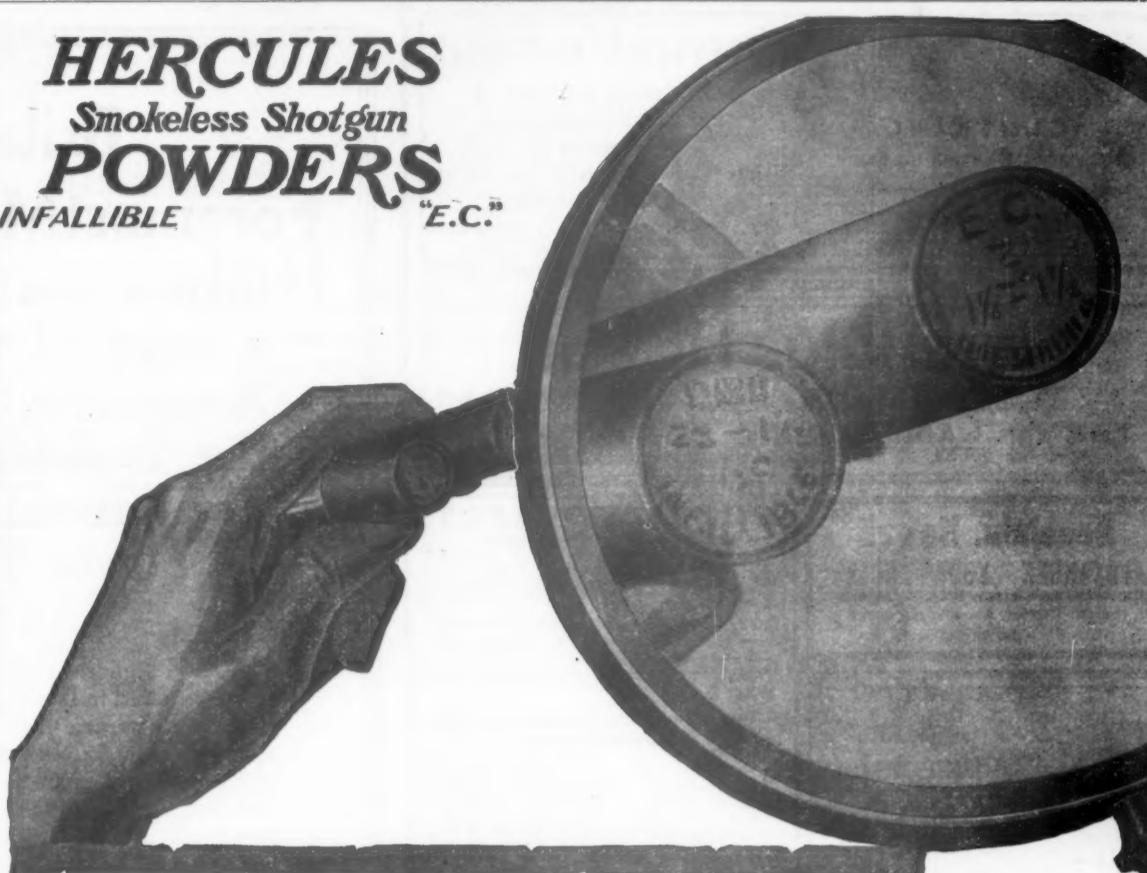
And this matter of uniformity in powder is important. You know the difference that a strange gun will make in shooting, a strange club in golf, a strange racket in tennis. A strange powder, or a powder that varies in quality, has the same effect.

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14
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snow, all within one-half hour. Every pipe in the house was frozen tight as a drum. That's going some, hey? And yet San Antonians call this a salubrious climate in the winter time. Have reached this far without the ink freezing, so will quit while the going is good."

One day an ammunition dump blew up. Cordite was blazing, shells and bombs bursting, and splinters and whole shells flying everywhere in the vicinity. The atmosphere was full of smoke and resounding with metallic whines. Out of a shack hard by came a darky loaded to the water line with kit, blankets, rifle, etc., and up the road he dangled.

"Here! Where are you going?" shouted an officer.
"I ain't goin', suh," panted the darky, "I'se gone."—Journal American Medical Association.

The enrolled men of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force are very enthusiastic over the weather-defying qualities of the windproof garments that were issued to the crews of the patrol boats previous to the advent of the recent cold wave. These garments, it will be remembered, were originally adopted from the British navy for use on our destroyer flotilla abroad. The men of the N.R.F. say "they don't feel the weather through them."

To meet a demand from vessels navigating the war zone for a plan of the Irish coast, the Hydrographic Office has prepared an outline chart of Ireland, No. 5171, size sixteen by twenty-one inches, scale fifteen miles to the inch, to serve as a pocket map for officers and to

be kept in boat boxes. It gives special information that would be of use in choosing landing places for open boats, such as the location of and details regarding Coast Guard districts and stations, lightships and lighthouses; also telephone and railway lines. It is sold by the Hydrographic Office and its chart sales agents at ten cents a copy.

There will be given at eight p.m., Jan. 30, 1917, in Washington, D.C., a class dinner for all members of the class of 1905, U.S. Naval Academy. Members outside of Washington and Annapolis who can arrange to be present please notify Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Fawell, U.S.N., care of Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

The Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the U.S. Army and Navy, of New York city, announces that it has secured the services of Dr. Irving David Steinhardt, of New York city, author of the well-known sex hygiene books for boys and girls, to give instruction in the teaching of sex hygiene to the camp workers of this organization.

Poilu—Poor old Rene was sure unlucky.

Franz—How?

Poilu—Had his head shot off just after he finished shaving.—Sun Dial.

Kaiser—I will now review der 5th Army Corps.

Major—Highness, since the glorious victory yesterday over the hated English der ain't no corps!—Bystander.



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It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

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